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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We waited yesterday during the usual Post Office hours, under the expectation of receiving our regular packets of Newspapers from the ANN AND ANELLA, but that Ship being still below the Light House according to the Bankshall Report, it is probable that the regular Mail from her were not landed at Kedgeesree. A few Letters came up yesterday, we understand, but no Newspapers were received by the regular Dawn. Fortunately for our Readers, however, those supplied us by a Friend will furnish us with sufficient materials to complete our selections for their information, until the regular packets reach town, and we enter on them at once, with farther commentary.

Marquis of Londonderry.—The Marquis of Londonderry has been described as the prop of the existing Ministry—with what truth is not yet apparent. That he was one of the most remarkable men to be found amongst the rulers of any enlightened people, will hardly seem paradoxical to those who compare his characteristics as Minister of State with the nature and magnitude of those emergencies which called them into frequent action. As a member of society, apart from office, we bear a willing tribute to those valuable qualities by which his Lordship acquired and preserved the affections of his numerous friends. We pass by the mere accomplishments and elegancies which distinguished him, since to dwell upon them would be to depreciate his more solid virtues. Lord Londonderry was a man of unassuming manners; of simple tastes, and (as far as regarded private life) of kind and generous dispositions. Towards the poor he was beneficent; in his family mild, considerate, and forbearing. He was firm to the connexions and associates of his earlier days, not only those of choice, but of accident, when not unworthy; and to promote them, and to advance their interests, his efforts were sincere and indefatigable. In power he forgot no service rendered to him while he was in a private station, nor broke any promise, expressed or implied, nor abandoned any friend who claimed and merited his assistance. These are good sound qualities of a moral agent, and in the estimate of general worth they have a high redeeming power; but when we turn to another compartment of the picture, we find that in the case of the noble Marquis there was, unfortunately, much to redeem.

Having been bred a Presbyterian of the North of Ireland, it would have been wonderful had he not imbibed the political propensities of his sect, his age, and country. He started an advocate, nay a zealot for Parliamentary reform. The time, however, at which his name first appeared among the active members of the British Parliament, was unfavourable to a redress of constitutional grievances, or to a reformation of abuses: it was early in the revolutionary struggle, when the patriot found employment, and the hypocrite concealment, in measures of defence against the common enemy; and when, by a fatality peculiar to that conflict, the principles of civil government became identified with the cause of quarrel, and involved in the issues of the war. Lord Castlereagh went to Ireland either at the outset, or in the course of his relative Lord Camden's Administration. We think it was during Mr. Perceval's (now Lord Chichester's) absence, that his Lordship first took upon him the office of Chief Secretary, in which it became his duty—first, to put down

the Rebellion; second, to carry the Union; and he accomplished both.

An outcry has been often raised against Lord Castlereagh for giving countenance to the horrid floggings and torturings practised during the deplorable season of 1798: but in his winding sheet we are bound to do him justice. It was not suspected by well-informed men at the time, that either the Secretary, the Lord-Lieutenant, or the British officers and soldiers then in Ireland, were parties to that abominable system. It was the fanaticism of the Orange faction who gave a loose to such excess, under a dreadful but not unnatural thirst of vengeance for atrocities the most appalling which had been, in the South of Ireland, perpetrated every where by the rebels. It was between those two infuriated bands, that the civil and religious war was carried on in the true spirit of extermination. Unhappily, many efficient officers were filled by Orangemen; the Yeomanry—a force without which the Government must have been at once subverted, and the island lost, perhaps for ever, to Great Britain—were impregnated with all the phrensy of the same Orange faction. The Government, we believe, did go so far as remonstrances, to check the progress of inhuman cruelty and oppression; but the Government itself was overpowered by its friends; and until the arrival of Lord Cornwallis with military reinforcements, which placed him a condition to command where his predecessor had vainly supplicated, the Orangemen rode paramount over life, and liberty, and law. Of Lord Castlereagh's connivance at, much less participation in, those cruelties, although he was believed guilty without trial by the public, we never heard a syllable from any impartial source; and his native character and subsequent modes of action are of themselves enough to vindicate his memory from the stigma. Of the Rebellion, and the next great event the Union, we need say no more than that he derived from one of them the imputation of being the most barbarous—from the other that of being the most profligate and corrupt of men; and that the manner in which his name was connected with both of them by the voice of ignorance or of party malice, has rendered him for many years the least popular Irishman that ever wielded the patronage of his country.

After Lord Castlereagh quitted Ireland, he filled in this country divers Cabinet offices, which may be classed under two heads—1st, Those wherein he conducted or assisted the operations of the war against Buonaparte: 2d, That in which, on the conclusion of the war, he negotiated the settlement of Europe.

The history of one member of the English Cabinet, as in the case of Lord CHATHAM and of Mr. PITT, is sometimes the history of the whole Cabinet, which the individual mind overpowers and actuates as it wills. In certain other cases the political biography of each member can be arrived at only through that of the body in which he merges; and so it happens with the class of ordinary men who have, since the deaths of PITT and FOX, composed, with one or two exceptions, the Cabinet Council of Great Britain. Had there since the year 1806 been a sensible preponderance of intellect or energy of genius in any one of those Ministers of the Crown who have so long enjoyed its favour and directed its authority, it would be both an easy and interesting task to trace a close connexion between events and individuals—to label, as it were, each memorable deed with the name of some eminent and distinguished actor, and thus to personify our

annals. But such is not the function of history in this age: all the world knows and feels that if we except the great leader of the British armies—a man whose name will long survive the practical effects of his victories—there is not one of the Ministers of England, by whom the war was so extensively and variously maintained, whose name will not have become extinct before the influence of his policy shall have been half exhausted. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was one of these statesmen. The present generation know his name and character—they familiarly speak of him and of each of his colleagues, but without those sentiments of glowing admiration which are the real passports to futurity. His Lordship and his ministerial associates were, one and all, even under the general excitement produced by extraordinary occurrences and splendid and decisive actions, held by their countrymen unequal to the scene on which they moved, and utterly insignificant as compared with the solemn and striking character of that epoch. If there were one event more likely than another to bestow perpetuity on any given name of the whole body, it would be perhaps the catastrophe of Walcheren. But even there the departed Minister is secure. Fifty years hence it will be known, that an enterprise, the scorn and ridicule of Europe, was undertaken against a spot, the possession of which destroyed the fine army which had obtained it; but there is no celebrity so firmly grafted upon the person of its official author, as to mark him out for the specific wonder or exclusive censure of posterity.

Nor does the same characteristic impunity desert the negotiator of the treaties of 1815. In these astonishing compacts, which sacrificed so much of the hopes, the rights, and the happiness of the lesser States of Europe—so large a portion, likewise, of the colonial and commercial interests, of the honour and reputation, and well-earned popularity of Great Britain herself—it is much to be doubted whether the name of that public functionary by whom the fatal deeds were signed will be finally saved from the wreck which he was an instrument in producing. Of the policy which has since been followed we shall have sufficient opportunities to speak at large hereafter. But what we have striven more especially to establish is the singular contrast between the grandeur of those political vicissitudes which we all have witnessed, and the absolute tameness and obscurity of those individuals by whom they were in great part brought about. It is an obligation imposed upon every independent writer to lend his assistance, however feeble, to a just and honest estimate of the age he lives in. It leads to useful, though possibly not gratifying, reflections, to examine how far our public men are individually or collectively suitable to the task which they have undertaken. It cannot be indifferent to the nation to inquire by what strange union of circumstances, or by what unlucky direction of power, no one person has attained to high office in this country, at a period the most important and ominous, the most fertile in change, and the most fraught with terror of any in our annals, whose name was even capable of deriving so much adventitious splendour from the magnificence of the passing era as to stand a chance of being visible to the eye of another generation. Whether it is from the growth of Royal influence, or the vicious disunion and consequent impotence of all popular party, that in mediating without one unfriendly or acrimonious feeling on the sudden, and, in its mode, the calamitous and frightful end of the most conspicuous Minister in this country, we must admire at the manifest mediocrity of his genius—how little qualified he was to impress his own likeness on any single page of history; or how incapable to act but as a mere associate—to be put forward in the face of Europe or in that of the Commons of England, not as himself a high and original power, but as a passive organ for the expression of sentiments, or for the execution of measures, not hereafter traceable to a source more distinct than that of “twelve names unknown!”

Lord Londonderry was personally brave. Though leader of the House of Commons, he was, as a speaker, greatly open to animadversion. In argument he was shrewd, in manner composed, in language, mostly careless,—often ludicrous; but by his general demeanour, acceptable to the body of the House.—*Times*.

From another Paper.—The deepest sensation was created on Monday by the account of the death of Lord Londonderry. So utterly unexpected was such an event, that for some time it did not obtain belief. All doubt, however, was soon removed, and the melancholy certainty of the fact excited a strong feeling of mournful kindness, not only among those who were favourably disposed to his Lordship, from political bias, and the ties of official employment, but among the great mass of the people. Death indeed is a great conciliator—and he must be indeed a relentless partisan in the rear of politics, whom death does not disarm of his resentments—at least for a time.

The Marquis was observed to be very low spirited on Friday and Saturday last, and would often say that he was surrounded by spies, and inquire who was in the house, as he was sure there were people watching him; and on being informed that his private Secretary was down stairs, he said there were other people as well. Last Sunday he took a walk; when he came home he was very incoherent in his conversation. His pistols, &c. were taken away, and it was supposed, that nothing was left in reach of a destructive nature. On coming out of his room on Monday morning, he went into his dressing-room, where Dr. Bankhead followed him; and just as he got in, the Marquis said, “It is all over,” and immediately fell into the Doctor’s arms and was a corpse in a moment. It was discovered that he had cut the carotid artery, which leads to the brain, with a small nail knife, that he had taken out of his writing desk.

We understand that the Marquis has been for a long time suffering under the oppression of a plethoric habit and a determination of blood to the head. On Friday these symptoms increased and became oppressive. With a view to relief, we learn, that his medical adviser ordered him to be bled, and on Saturday to be cupped. The latter appeared to give considerable ease, and it was hoped that a restoration of health would ensue.

Whatever may have been the opinion of the world as to his political character, however applauded by friends or defamed by enemies, in the sweet retreat of private life—in the bosom of his family,—in retirement, the Marquis of Londonderry was the most amiable and beloved of men. Here he was the benefactor of the poor, the consoler of the afflicted, and the distributor of charities unbounded. To his domestics he was the kindest master. “Alas, Sir,” was the observation of each of them on Monday evening, “we have lost the best friend we ever had—we were too happy in his service.” To the village of Foot’s Cray he was a liberal contributor of every improvement. The few inhabitants it contains look upon his death as the greatest calamity that could befall them, and they are loud in the expression of their sorrows. It was impossible to find a more amiable object of private life than the Marquis exhibited at this place; hither he fled from political contests. Harassed in the world by enemies to his measures he seemed determined at his home to make every one round him a friend, and well and fully has he succeeded.—*Morning Herald*.

The Noble Lord’s friends had with pain observed, for some time past, an alarming alteration in his health; they perceived that the business and squabbles, and contests of the House, created great restlessness of demeanour and irritation; but none of them had imagined, that the mind was affected by the exhaustion, resulting from such severe Parliamentary labours, saying nothing of the irritation occasioned by being compelled to alter the plans of the Parliamentary campaign after the Easter recess. But still no one apprehended that the Noble Marquis’s mind was in any way affected. His Majesty was the first to communicate the fear and suspicion that a change had taken place; that caution was requisite, lest danger otherwise might result. On Friday, the Marquis of Londonderry had a long audience of His Majesty, preparatory to the King’s departure for Scotland. In the course of that audience, his Majesty was surprised and alarmed at the strange and incoherent manner in which Lord Londonderry conversed; and after the Noble Lord’s departure, it is stated, on authority that we have every reason to rely upon, that the King immediately wrote to Lord Liverpool, mentioning that he had just had “Londonderry” with him; that the Marquis talked in a very remarkable

manner; that his Majesty felt alarmed on his Lordship's account, and that it would be advisable to take becoming precautions to have the opportunity of watching his Lordship's conduct. The King further urged the necessity of at once having medical advice, but, if possible, without letting his Lordship know that his demeanor had been the subject of any remark. This led to the calling in of medical aid, and to the adoption of precautions in the removal of pistols, razors, &c. out of the apartments.—*Morning Paper.*

Coroner's Inquest.—Since writing the above, we have received a report of the Coroner's Inquest held on the body of the noble Marquis, which is given in a subsequent column of our paper, and to which a most melancholy interest attaches. That anxiety and care for the welfare of his country at last broke down his powerful mind, and deprived him of reason, is most clearly established. A multitude of witnesses were in attendance to prove derangement; but the evidence given was so clear and decisive, that the jury were of opinion to proceed further was wholly unnecessary, and accordingly they returned as their verdict, that he died of his own hand, not being of sane mind.

After the proceedings had terminated, a letter from the Duke of Wellington, written on Friday last, was read by the Coroner, in which his Grace pressed a medical gentleman, to whom it was addressed, to visit the Noble Marquis, as he felt confident that he was extremely unwell, and labouring under mental delusion.

The Marquis attended the Foreign Office on Friday morning and even so early in the day as at noon he displayed some symptoms of approaching insanity. He called about that time at the British Coffee-House, Cockspur-street, and enquired for Sir Edward Nagle. On being informed that he was not there, his Lordship with much emotion struck his hands together, and walked away much agitated. His Lordship's conduct appeared very singular, and excited particular attention in the street.

The Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner, for the county of Kent, Mr. Garthar, attended on Tuesday at North Cray, to hold an inquest on the body of the Noble Marquis. The jurors being sworn, proceeded to the apartment where the deceased statesman lay. It is impossible to conceive a more appalling sight than that which was here presented to their view: the corpse was on the ground, as it had fallen from the hands of Dr. Bankhead; the head was towards the door, and his Lordship had on his dressing gown; the face was partly towards the floor, and a large quantity of blood had flowed from the fatal wound. Having viewed the situation in which the body was found, the coroner and jury returned to the dining-room, and witnesses were called in.

Mrs. Anne Robinson, Lady's maid to the Marchioness of Londonderry, was the first examined on oath. She deposed, that the late Marquis of Londonderry had been ill during the last fortnight, particularly since Monday last. On Sunday night last he rang his bed room bell, and when she answered it, he asked her why Lady Londonderry did not come to see him. She replied, that her Lady had been with him all day, as in fact she had, and was at that moment in the adjoining room. He rang a second time, and inquired: if Dr. Bankhead had been to see him; and she replied he had, on the preceding night. The Marquis then asked, "Did I talk any nonsense to Dr. Bankhead?" to which witness replied she did not know, as she did not stay in the room during their conversation. At seven o'clock on Monday morning (continued witness) he again rang his bed room bell, and when I went to the chamber, he abruptly asked me what I wanted. The Marquis and Marchioness were then both in bed, and I replied, that I came because the bell rang. The Marchioness said it was breakfast that was wanted. I took it up, and the Marquis said it was a breakfast not fit for him to take; he found great fault with it, though it was exactly of the same kind and form as usual. At half past seven the bell rang again. The Marquis asked, when Dr. Bankhead would come to see him. I replied that he had slept in the house that night. He said he wished to see him. I went to the Doctor and told him my Lord wished to see him. He said he was ready to attend him, I then told my Lord so, and he replied "Not yet." My Lady having put on her dressing gown, retired to her dressing room, and shut the door after her.

My Lord was then up in bed, and whilst I was standing in the passage, waiting for Doctor to come up, my Lord suddenly opened the door, and rushed out by me into the dressing room. I called Dr. Bankhead, who came immediately, and was going into the bed room, but I told him that my Lord was in the dressing room. The Doctor went into the dressing room. I went in also, and heard Dr. Bankhead call out. I saw my Lord fall into Dr. B.'s arms. I saw blood gushing out, and a knife in my Lord's hand. This was in less than five minutes after I had seen my Lord in bed. I did not see him use the knife, or wound himself. I am quite sure I saw no blood when he rushed past me out of the bed room.—The witness was then examined as to the state of his Lordship's mind during the few days previous to his death. She said he was very ill, and very wild. He at one time asked her for a box which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given her; but Lord Clanwilliam had never given her any box. Another time he insisted that she had some keys of his; though at the same time he had the keys in his own possession. Whenever he saw persons speaking together—the Doctor and the Marchioness for instance—he always said there was a conspiracy laid against him. On Sunday afternoon he scolded my Lady very much for not coming to see him, and said she never came near him; when, in fact, she had been with him all the morning. He became very harsh, severe, and irritable, though previously his general manner was always most mild and kind—very much so.

Charles Bankhead, of Lower Grosvenor-street, M. D. was called, and having been sworn, he gave the following detailed narrative of the melancholy affair:—At five o'clock on the afternoon of Friday last, I received a note from Lady Londonderry, begging me to come down to their house in St. James's square as soon as possible, as she thought his Lordship was very ill and very nervous; and she requested that I would come before they left town for North Cray that evening. I went almost immediately, and found his Lordship exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe headache and confused recollection; he looked pale, and seemed very much distressed in manner. I said I thought necessary he should be cupped, and in the meantime I would stay and dine with Lady Londonderry, till the copper came. When the copper came, his Lordship lost seven ounces of blood, and expressed himself very much relieved. I advised him to lie down quietly on the sofa for half an hour; and as he had no sleep the preceding night, I recommended him to sleep before he went to North Cray; and he did so very tranquilly for nearly half an hour. I waited till I saw him and Lady Londonderry get into their carriage to return to North Cray. Previous to their setting out, his Lordship said I must be aware he was very ill, and requested I would come and stay at North Cray the whole of Saturday and Sunday—the two following days. I promised that I would, and I sent some medicine with him, which I wished him to take that I might know its effect when I came to North Cray. When I arrived here on Saturday I heard he had been in bed all day, I went up to him, and found him still in bed. As I entered his room his manner of looking at me seemed particularly suspicious and alarming. He said, "It is very odd you should come into my bed room before you go into the dining-room below." I answered that I had dined in town, and, as the family were then dining below, I visited him in the first instance; upon which he made a remark that surprised me much; he said—"You seem particularly grave in your manner, have you any thing unpleasant to tell me?" I replied that I had not, and expressed my surprise at his putting the question, also at the manner of it. He answered, "I have reason to be suspicious in some degree; but I hope you are the last person who would engage in any thing injurious to me." His manner throughout this conversation was so unusual and disturbed, that I was satisfied he was, at the moment, under mental delusion. I requested him to be tranquil, and prescribed him cooling and aperient medicines, and a diet of slops. I remained with him till one o'clock in the morning (Sunday). Though he had little fever, he remained in the same disturbed state all the following day. In the evening he requested that I would desire Lady Londonderry to come to bed. I staid all the Sunday night, and slept in a chamber near

him. On Monday morning Mrs. Robinson, Lady Londonderry's maid, came to my room door and asked me, if I was dressed, as her Lord wished to see me by and by. I said, I was ready then; but she said Lady Londonderry had not left the room. In half an hour she came again, and said her ladyship was putting on her dressing gown, to retire to her own room. On walking from my own room to his Lordship's bed room, the door of which was open, I perceived that he was not there. Mrs. Robinson, who was in the passage, said he had that moment stepped into his own dressing-room. In an instant I stepped into the dressing-room—it is a long, narrow room with a window at the end of it—and I saw his Lordship with his front to the window and his back to me, and seemingly looking up to the ceiling. Without turning his head, and in a moment, as it were, he said, "Bankhead, let me fall in your arms, it is all over!" I ran, towards him—fell upon him almost, and caught him in my arms as he was falling. As he fell upon me, I perceived he had a knife in his hand. It was a small, two bladed penknife—the same now produced. He firmly clenched in his right hand, and it was covered with blood. I did not see him use it.

Coroner.—"Are the Jury to understand, that it had been used previously to your going into the room?"

Doctor Bankhead.—"I suppose it had been. My notice was first attracted by its being bloody, and in the next moment a torrent of blood gushed from his neck, like a water from watering pot, and life was extinct in the twinkling of an eye. No less than two quarts of blood issued from the wound in the space of one minute. I am quite satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the time of my entering the room before he was quite dead, and without having uttered another word than those I have already mentioned."

Coroner.—"Are you certain no other person inflicted the wound?"

Doctor B.—"I am quite positive."

Witness in continuation said, the wound inflicted was about one inch in length and two inches deep; that he had known him for thirty years, and he had no hesitation in saying, that at the time of his committing this dreadful act, he was in a state of complete insanity. There had been a great decline in his general habit of health for some time, but he (Dr. B.) was not aware of any mental delusion till within the last four days.

The examination of Dr. Bankhead was here interrupted by remarks from some of the Jury, expressive of their opinion that sufficient evidence had been produced. A short consultation took place between them in a low tone of voice, which ended by the Coroner ordering that strangers should withdraw, which was immediately complied with.

After a delay of half an hour, strangers were again summoned to the Room where the Jury were assembled.

The Coroner then rose and said—"Gentlemen, attend to your verdict." He then read the verdict, which the Jury had delivered in, and which was worded in the usual manner. It expressed that they found that the Marquess of Londonderry had laboured under a grievous delusion of mind, on Monday, the 12th day of August, and for some days preceding. It then went on to say, that, on Monday the 12th he had with a penknife, held out in his right hand, inflicted a wound on the left side of the neck, on the carotid artery, and made a cut one inch in length and two in depth, which was the immediate cause of his Lordship's death. It also stated the belief, of the Jury, that he did not come by his death by the hand of any other person or persons. When the Coroner had read this verdict, and the Jury had repeated their assent to it, the greater part of the strangers present left the apartment. The Coroner requested the Gentlemen of the Jury to remain, and with great propriety, ordered that any persons in waiting at the outer apartments should be called in. The Coroner then addressed the Jury nearly to the following effect:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, I have detained you a few moments longer than perhaps you conceived it necessary that I should do, after the evidence which you have already heard and upon hearing which your minds were so fully satisfied, that you expressed your readiness to come to a decision. I have detained you for the purpose of submitting to your consideration a document, which appears to me of a most important nature. Gen-

tlemen, I have no doubt but that you have given a verdict which will be satisfactory to your country as well as to your own consciences; but to such cases as the present, we should not omit any thing that could strengthen the body of evidence, or which can remove even the shadow of suspicion. If the inquiry had been pursued, or if further evidence had been deemed necessary by you, I understand that numerous witnesses were in attendance, to prove that the dreadful malady of which this unfortunate Nobleman has been the victim, and which you have agreed on was the cause of his death had operated on his mind for some days previous. It is not impossible, that such a statement may excite some surprise, as his Lordship was present before the King in Council on Friday last. Some doubt might arise in the public mind as to the existence of the malady at that time, or previous to it. I have it to my power to satisfy all objections on that point; and to give you, Gentlemen, a proof of the correctness of your verdict, as I now hold in my hand a letter, written by one of the first personages in the country (the Duke of Wellington) to the late Nobleman's medical adviser, and which he was convinced would be enough to remove the doubts of even the most suspicious."

The Coroner then read to the Jury a letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Dr. Bankhead, dated Friday the 9th instant.—In it the Duke of Wellington strongly expressed an opinion from observations he had made on the conduct of the Marquis of Londonderry, on that day at Council, and for some days previously, that his Lordship was extremely ill. That the long protracted Session, and the very heavy pressure of so much business in so short a time, had been too much for his mind. He entreated Dr. Bankhead to go down and find some excuse for coming to North Cray to visit him, for he thought it extremely necessary, that Dr. Bankhead should have an eye upon his Lordship. He concluded by requesting Dr. Bankhead to consider the communication as confidential, and begged earnestly, that he would not communicate to any person what he had written.

The Coroner said that this letter was not offered as evidence, but there was no doubt of its authenticity. He said that the melancholy symptoms of his Lordship's derangement were not only remarked by the Duke of Wellington, but that they had attracted the notice of the most important Personage in the state. He was understood to imply, that his Majesty in Council had noticed the alteration in the manner of his Lordship, and to have communicated his suspicions of the unhappy cause.

The following tribute to the amiable character of the lamented Nobleman is given in the Times, a paper which has for years been one of the most persevering opponents of his political measures.

"As a member of society, apart from office, we bear a willing tribute to those valuable qualities by which his Lordship acquired and preserved the affections of his numerous friends. We pass by the mere accomplishments and elegancies which distinguished him, since to dwell upon them would be to depreciate his more solid virtues. Lord Londonderry was a man of unassuming manners, of simple tastes, and (so far as regarded private life) of kind and generous dispositions. Towards the poor he was benevolent; in his family mild, considerate and forbearing. He was firm to the connexions and associates of his earlier days not only those of choice, but of accident, when not unworthy; and to promote them, and to advance their interests, his efforts were sincere and indefatigable. In power he forgot no service rendered to him while he was in a private station nor broke any promise, expressed and implied, nor abandoned any friend who claimed and merited his assistance. These are good sound qualities of a moral agent, and in the estimate of general worth they have a high redeeming power."

Of the new Ministerial arrangements consequent upon the lamented death of Lord Londonderry, nothing certain is yet known. It is said that Mr. Peel, Mr. Grant, or Marquis Wellesley, will succeed to the Foreign Department, and that Mr. Canning, instead of going to India, will also have a high Ministerial appointment at home. Among the rumours of the day, Sir Charles Stuart has likewise been mentioned, as the probable successor of Lord Londonderry.—*Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Latest English Papers.

London, August 13, 1832.—It must give every one uneasiness to find that a disposition has manifested itself in one quarter of the south of Ireland, to renew the system of outrage and lawless despotism which raged throughout the whole of last winter, and which it now appears was suspended only—not extinguished—by the united powers of legal punishment and of famine. The *COKE ADVERTISER* of the 6th inst. gives an account from Brandon of the 5th, stating that three notices were posted on as many chapels in the neighbourhood, signed by General Rock, and requiring that no more tithes or taxes should be paid, on pain of the severe displeasure of that stern and self-witted potentate. The account adds, that those who are best acquainted with the popular feeling, reckon on its being the fixed intention of the late insurgent peasantry to strike another blow this winter! Good Heavens! how long is this to last? We answer, that in the nature of things it must continue for ever, while the principles and elements of a *bellum of intestine* are fostered by misrule on one side, and by necessity and desperation on the other: for such must be the inference of every sound understanding, which meditates calmly on the system pursued by the Government of Ireland, and not even at this moment relinquished, or the actual evils endured by the population, the feelings engendered in them, and the never ending series of excesses and rebellions which both these causes have produced. It is needless to repeat, that the sovereignty maintained over the Irish people has been one of terror and coercion—very far from a reign of protection, forbearance, or encouragement. But such a mode of dominion as the latter is no new device. It has been tried, and has failed, all over the earth—failed in promoting any one of those interests for which alone an intelligent human being would, if the alternative were proposed to him, exchange even that savage liberty which is enjoyed or suffered by the hungry beasts of the forest—the interests of civilization, of knowledge, of virtuous morals, and of domestic peace. These never have grown out of a government of terror, which requires the perpetual application and activity of its own characteristic principle to support it; for, suspend the lash but a single hour, and the exasperated victim gathers fury and confidence for revenge. The last winter exhibited nothing more than one of those periodical proxymas by which the malady that oppresses the body politic of Ireland is distinguished; and the trite and obvious nostrum of an Insurrection Act was resorted to, as on most similar occasions. Now, it is not so much to this species of prompt and perhaps unavoidable remedy we object, as to its being the exclusive remedy. If a feverish patient were seized with phrensy, would the strait waistcoat, we demand, be the sole resource of his physician? Would nothing be administered of a nature to assuage the poor man's sufferings, or to search out and eradicate the disease itself—nothing but the one coarse instrument of repression? We know that the Insurrection Act has just been tried; and, even though aided by a season of unexampled want and wretchedness, its effects have been but for a moment. What follows, then, but another Insurrection Act, and another; and rebellion treading on the heels of rebellion; crime and punishment running the race of death; hurrying on what might have been a humanized people to destruction, and finally changing to an uncultivated waste the most fertile and beautiful region in the west of Europe? If the outrages committed in Ireland were those of particular men, something might be hoped for by bringing individuals to punishment; but they are the crimes of an innumerable multitude—they proceed from passions in which a whole class equally participates—no obnoxious habitation blazes to which a million of hands would not join in applying the torch—no victim breeds who would not find as many willing murderers. What can hangings or imprisonments, or transportations in detail, accomplish towards extirpating these vaper propensities of a class, and that class nineteen-twentieths of a nation reckoning little short of seven millions? No one measure, at once permanent and extensive, has yet been announced, possessing the slightest tendency to alter these dispositions in the people—which

dispositions, so long as they exist, will but furnish the materials of new sacrifices to the Insurrection Act, or to military law, but will ensure the recurrence of every crime which those coercive expedients are vainly brought to punish. A notice against paying taxes is superfluous when addressed to the Irish peasantry, who are subject, we believe, to no direct taxes whatever. A notice against tithes is more intelligible; and, strongly as we are in principle attached to the Established Church, it appears to us unquestionable, that ere long, some step must be taken towards amending the relation it bears to the people of Ireland generally, of a much more decisive and vigorous character than the bungling attempt of last Session, to permit and authorize two reluctant parties—viz. the land-owner and the Bishop—to agree about reforming one among the numerous abuses of the tithe system. With regard to the mode of operating directly upon the peasantry, if their landlords are found by Parliament to be wanting in the most serious obligations towards their tenants, the Legislature must act upon the exigency of the case, and enforce the discharge of those duties which are elsewhere performed from an habitual sense of their conducing to the interests of the parties upon whom they are incumbent. The tenants have a right to protection from the weather, and ought to be allowed cottages less resembling the dens of wild beasts; they have a right to equal justice, and ought to be placed under the administration of conscientious Magistrates—they have a positive right to exemption from all needless exactions and tormenting persecutions, under the cloak of a maintenance for the Established Clergy. Another of their rights is that of education in their moral and social duties, since it must be deemed severe in any Government to require from those whom it makes or leaves barbarians, the services and virtues of instructed men. It is said for Lord Wellesley, that he means well to the people of Ireland, but that he has been thwarted and counteracted by those from whom he looked for support: if such be the fact—for we have heard it as rumour only—it is plain what the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant ought to be, and what that of a man of spirit and integrity would be: he would let some one else carry into execution a system which was obstinately preferred to his own.

Paris Papers.—We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday last (Aug. 10). The *JOURNAL DES DEBATS* gives the following naval intelligence, on the authority of a letter dated Toulon July 11, viz. the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hamelin, sailed at five o'clock this morning. It consists of the *COLOSS*, on board of which the Admiral has hoisted his flag; the frigates *LA GUERRIERE* and *LA THETIS*; the corvette *L'ECHO*; and the galliot *LA MONUS*, which is to serve as a tender. This squadron will be reinforced by the *JEAN BAPT* ship of the line, and the *SIBILLE* brig from Brest. The destination is not known, but the report most prevalent, and also most probable, is, that the fleet will cruise on the coast of Spain. The Admiral takes the title of Commander of the Naval Forces of his Majesty in the Mediterranean, which makes credit be given to the rumour that all the King's ships in the Mediterranean will reinforce this fleet.

The Court at Colmar is still engaged in its tedious occupation. The Papers before us contain the examination of the 177th witness—M. Mathias-Michel-Eusebe Betting de Lancastel, Secretary General of the Prefecture of the Upper Rhine. The evidence of this worthy Secretary General bears a due proportion to the length of his name, for it fills nearly three pages of one of the Journals. He appears, moreover, to be endowed with a large share of that quality of which persons who do not adhere too strictly to truth, are said to have peculiar need. A short example will show what an excellent witness this 177th is:—

M. Baillet.—M. Betting de Lancastel has just repeated word for word the whole of his written examination. We cannot understand this extraordinary accuracy. Will the witness have the goodness to explain it?

Witness.—Ah! If Advocate Baillet knew me better!

M. Baillet.—(Rising his voice.) Advocate Baillet has had the honour of reading in the written examinations, the deposition of Mr. Secretary General, and he has observed that the said Mr. Secretary General has re-stated all the words, all the phrases of his original deposition.

Witness.—It is true I have a good memory, and I can restate my first deposition in the same words; but I can give my word of honour that I have not seen the written examination.

M. Barthé.—This circumstance is very important. It has not occurred in the depositions of any of the other witnesses. We request that it may be mentioned in the minutes.

Procureur General.—Yes. We consent that it should be mentioned in the minutes, that M. Betting de Lancastel has not varied in his oral deposition.

The prisoners and their counsel.—That is not what should be stated.

M. Antonin.—What is in proof is, not that the witness has not substantially varied in his deposition, but that the form is precisely the same as that of his first declaration—that he has used the same words, the same terms of expression, and that he has even repeated the commas. (a general laugh.)

Witness.—I did not know that there were commas in an oral deposition.

President.—M. Antonin, say no more about your commas, and speak with more decorum respecting the witness.

Letter from Madrid, dated July 30, contains the following statements:—

"It is generally reported that an official communication has been made by the English Ambassador to our Ministry, reporting, that if any Powers attack our liberty, England will support us with all her forces by land and sea,

Some suspected persons have again been removed from the capital; but things will not take a decisive character until the new ministry be completely formed. Lopez Bados is expected with the greatest impatience. This well-known energy promises a change of system in the Government, and the true patriots are well disposed to support it.

The partisans in Catalonia are numerous, but they have just received a terrible check. More than 1,200 of them have been killed on different points. Mina is to command the army in that province. He will have 30,000 men under him. This is more than is necessary to cover the French frontier and to crush the remains of the insurgents. The assassin of Captain Landabero is condemned. He is sentenced to have his hand cut off before he be shot.

Funds on Saturday.—Five per cents, opened at 93½, closed at 93½. Bank actions, 1620½. Neapolitan 5 per cent, 73½. Exchange on London, one month, 25½, 40c.; 3 ditto, 25½, 25c.

Portuguese Papers.—We have received Portuguese papers to the 28th of last month. In the account of the sitting of the Cortes of the 26th, we find a subject noticed which is connected with British commerce, and the passage relative to which we therefore translate, though it unfortunately does not afford much information. One of the Secretaries, in making a report on various matters relative to the revenue, mentioned, among other correspondence, "a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining, that in compliance with the order of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, transmitted to him by the Secretary Felgueiras, in a letter dated the 10th current, he communicated to the Cortes by the despatch, which he enclosed, of Joao Francisco D'Oliveira, late Charged Affairs, from this Court in London, the tenour of the diplomatic discussions commenced by him with the appointed negotiator on the subject of the additional 15 per cent. applicable to woollens above the 15 per cent. generally paid by the other products of the industry of Great Britain, in virtue of the decree of the 14th of July, 1821. For the better understanding of this despatch, he thought it necessary to join with it the instructions given by the Government to the said Charged Affairs; he had therefore enclosed copies of these instructions, as well as of the letter transmitted by order of his Majesty, in reply to the above-mentioned despatch, and in virtue of which all farther negotiations were suspended until they should be resumed, through the medium of the new Charged Affairs, Christovao Pedro D'Moraes

Sarmiento, dependent on the resolution of the Sovereign Congress, as to what the Government of Great Britain demands, as a preliminary, by the note of its Charged Affairs of the 19th of May last, and respecting which that Minister has, by repeated applications, solicited the definitive decision of his Majesty's Government.

The early papers of our series, which commences with the 15th inst., are chiefly filled with minute details respecting the suppression of the insurrection to the Spanish Guards—an event which appears to have produced a greater sensation among the Portuguese than the defeat of the plot against their own Constitution. Great vigilance is observed on the frontiers of Portugal with regard to passports, apparently for the purpose of preventing the escape of Spanish rebels. Every traveller from Spain is strictly examined.

The important transactions at Rio de Janeiro, of which we have already given an account, appear to be well known in Lisbon, but very little is said on that subject in the public papers. The report of "a Special Committee on the political affairs of Brazil," which was made some time ago, is still in the progress of discussion in the Cortes, article by article—a work rather of supererogation on the part of that body; after measures have been adopted at Rio de Janeiro, which amount to a declaration of independence. Some of the Deputies recommend the sending out 4,000 men to enforce obedience to the decrees of the Sovereign Congress and the King.

Arrangements are making for the election of Deputies to the next Cortes of Portugal.

Mail from Turkey.—By a mail from Turkey, which arrived yesterday, we received intelligence from Constantinople to the 11th, and from Smyrna to the 3d ult. The disaster which had happened to the Turkish fleet, brought about as it was by a rare combination of skill, enterprise, and impetuosity on the part of the Greeks, seems to have spread consternation and dismay among the inhabitants of Constantinople. Independently of the loss of lives, the destruction of the Turkish vessels, with their equipments, is estimated at not less than 18,000,000 of piasters—an estimate probably beyond the truth, which is however sufficiently disastrous. It appears that the Greeks, though elated to the highest pitch by this triumph, had not lost sight of the due caution necessary to make it valuable to their future interest. They had subsequently kept the open sea, cruising off Ipsara, and occasionally advancing to the north of Scio roads, but avoiding all open encounter with the enemy. Their numbers were from 65 to 80 sail, all small vessels, but well manned and equipped. The Turks, on the other hand, fatalists in their creed, were in a state of extreme despondency, and were in constant apprehension of similar stratagems from the wily enemy that had once overreached them. Kara Mehmet, Pasha of Patras, has been appointed to the command of the Turkish fleet.

By land, at least in the Morea, the Greeks are maintaining a more than equal conflict with the Turks. The citadel of Athens has capitulated. Napoli di Romania is besieged by land, and at sea the blockade of the port is strictly maintained. An English vessel, called the *Messenger*, laden with corn from Constantinople, had been debarred entrance by the Greek cruisers. No molestation was, however, offered to the master and crew; the Greek commanders literally confining their views to preventing his introduction of supplies by neutral vessels into any place in the hands of the Turks, when actually invested by sea and land by their forces. It is stated in one of the letters from Smyrna, that his Majesty's ships *Martin* and *Ross* had been despatched to Salonica, with orders to call at the different islands, to vindicate, wherever interference was deemed necessary, the rights of the British flag; but it is not alleged that the case of the *Messenger* was of that description, and so far at least the rights of blockade by the Greeks is tacitly allowed. We are gratified to find that our ships of war in the Archipelago are on the alert for the protection of British interests, wherever placed in jeopardy. "Capt. Hamilton, of the *Canarian* (says a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Smyrna,) has on every occa-

sion displayed the most zealous and energetic disposition for the protection of British subjects and property in this quarter. His prompt disposal of the British ships of war in stations to overawe the Turkish populace, is considered to have materially tended to the prevention of disturbances on the news of the disaster at Solo. We allude to this as a confirmation of the salutary effects of the presence of an adequate naval force."

It is unfortunate that this surveillance over the barbarous Turkish spirit of retaliation could not have extended to the capital. The news of the death of the Capitan Pasha has produced another horrible catastrophe in Constantinople. The letters from thence say that tranquillity has been preserved, but the price paid for it has been a dreadful one, *Solitudinem faciunt—pacem appellant*. No less than 1,500 of the Greeks, in the first week of July, were apprehended on suspicion of being in secret connexion with their successful brethren in the south. Of these, between 300 and 400 were publicly strangled. The remainder were thrown into prison, of whose fate nothing was known, but many of whom, it was supposed, had also been put to death. At Smyrna all was likewise tranquil, but the blessing had been obtained at a less price, and scarcely any Greek lives had been sacrificed to the fury of the populace.

London, August 13, 1822.—Yesterday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princesses Alexandrina Victoria and Frederica, left the Tower-stairs for Ramsgate in the Victoria steam-yacht.

Despatches of a very recent date were received yesterday from Petersburg. Their chief object is to announce that the Emperor Alexander was to set out the beginning of this month for Vienna, to attend the Congress, which, it is now positively affirmed, will assemble in September in that capital.

Gibraltar, July 22.—It is mentioned in a private letter from Cadix of the 18th instant, that the convoy lately arrived from the Havannah have lost 50 men on the passage, it was understood that the crews would perform quarantine in the Castle of Sebastian. A Canotgi Bachi, charged by the Divan to poison the Viceroy of Egypt, was discovered in disguise a short time ago, and by order of the Viceroy was buried alive.

Halifax, July 16.—It is asserted that it is not the intention of Admiral Fehie, to visit this inclement coast during the present summer. We can hardly believe that such is the fact. The naval yard in this place is falling into decay, much more rapidly than the persons who proposed its abandonment could have anticipated; and as the exertions of the naval Commander-in-chief and the squadron under his direction must have a tendency to render more remote the period of its destruction, and as it is the duty of an officer holding such a command to protect the property of the public by every means in his power, we feel satisfied that a desire to preserve the naval establishment in this town, as far as the Admiral's presence can have that effect, will outweigh any attractions which the island of Bermuda can present.

Bermuda, June 15.—On the night of the 22d ultimo, 46 slaves and an African apprentice made their escape from Turks Islands in two small vessels registered at that port and belonging to Mr. James Catlin and Mr. Sayer's. Accounts were received from the Consul a few days afterwards, that 101 slaves, men, women, and children, from two plantations belonging to the estate of the late Wade Stobbs, had gone off in several small crafts which they had taken possession of for that purpose. The place of their destination is known to be the island of St. Domingo, where refugees of this class are received and protected. The inhabitants of Turks Islands being apprehensive that this evil would increase at that place, have armed themselves, and keep a strict guard at night. In the mean time, as an opportunity offered for Bermuda, the Magistrates have petitioned the senior officer in command on this station, for protection, until communications can be had with the Governor of the Bahamas at New Providence, and the Admiral on the Jamaica station. Information had reached Turks Islands from Porto Plata, St. Domingo, that a small vessel had recently arrived there with a number of runaway slaves from Tortola.

The following is the substance of a Decree, dated July 2, respecting the trade between Spain and France:—

1. That so long as the French Government keeps up a military cordon on the Pyrenean frontiers, preventing our productions and effects from entering France through any other custom-house than that of Benbia, those proceeding from France shall not be admitted through our custom-houses of Arragon and Navarre, and only through that of Irun, as a just retaliation for the measures adopted by the French Government against Spanish commerce.

2. That no person coming from France shall be allowed to enter by way of Arragon and Navarre, and only through Irun, &c.

3. That any person proceeding from France shall be arrested, if found entering Spain by way of Arragon and Navarre, and treated as a suspicious person.

4. That by the way of Irun no person shall be allowed to enter, unless he is the bearer of a passport, assigned by the Spanish Consul residing at Bayonne, &c.

Dover, August 11.—Yesterday his Majesty's steam-packet the Dasher sailed for Calais, with his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Maryborough. His Grace is proceeding to Flanders. This is the first time, since the battle of Waterloo, that his Grace has been allowed to arrive at and depart from Dover, without a salute from the guns on the Heights. Crowds of persons followed the Duke from Wright's hotel to the beach.

His Majesty's Visit to Scotland.—(From the Edinburgh Star.)—His Majesty's ship Foyle, Captain Sir T. Cochrane, arrived in Leith Roads yesterday morning. She is one of the vessels which form the squadron that is to attend his Majesty. Several other vessels of the Royal squadron have also come in sight, but the names we have not yet learned.

It is impossible to convey any accurate idea of the extensive preparations which are now going forward in almost every part of the city; and it is gratifying to observe that they are all conducted with the greatest regularity. The lines of scaffolding erected from the Palace of Holyrood to the Castle will greatly enhance the picturesque effect of the grand pageant which is to take place.

The Palace of Holyrood-house already presents the appearance of comfort and animated splendour, in consequence of the preparations that are going forward. The change from its late neglected state is strikingly perceptible, and calculated to impress the mind with feelings of deep interest, while contemplating the events that have led to it after a lapse of so many years.

Yesterday the students attending the University held a meeting in the Natural Philosophy Class-room, when they resolved that on the occasion of the procession of his Majesty, they should wear either blue or black coats, and that each colour should form a body by itself. A committee was also appointed to consider what motto they should display on that day, and to prepare a local address, either in Latin or English poetry, or prose, to be presented to his Majesty.

The Secretary of the Senatus Academicus has issued a notice to the students attending the University, directing them to enter their names with the college librarian, from whom they are to receive tickets to join the other public bodies in the procession of his Majesty from the Palace to the Castle, &c.

The general illumination is fixed to take place on Tuesday evening, should his Majesty arrive on Monday, the evening after his arrival being the time fixed for this demonstration of rejoicing. Fireworks are to be let off at the western extremity of George-street, besides the bonfire to be made on Arthur's Seat, on the night of his Majesty's arrival.

Extraordinary meetings of the Commission of the General Assembly and of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, take place this day, to consider the propriety of addressing the King on his visit to Scotland.

On Wednesday, at the meeting of the Town Council, an address to his Majesty on his arrival in this city was unanimously agreed to, and will be presented on the day of his arrival.

Sudden Death of Mr. John Inglis.—The fate of Mr. Inglis, may be gathered from the following paragraph:—A very marked impression was produced yesterday in the city, by intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. John Inglis, the East India Director, and partner in the house late Inglis, Elliot, and Co. of Mark-lane. Mr. Inglis was, we believe, in his 73d year. Few individuals have maintained a higher estimation in commercial affairs, or will cause, in the immediate circle of their acquaintance, more sincere regret.—*Times*, August 8.

London, August 15.—It was yesterday reported in the City, that the Duke of Wellington had fallen in a duel with the son of the late Marshall Ney, at Brussels; another account stated that his Grace had been assassinated. Several letters were received yesterday, not one of which contains a single sentence that could in the remotest degree be construed to favor the alarming and reprehensible report. A morning Paper calls it "the revival of an old stupid story."

Spain.—A new Ministry has at length been appointed by the King. They are said to be men of tried patriotism and fidelity, and their appointment has given the greatest satisfaction to all friends of the Constitution. One of the guards who assassinated their officer, Lieut. Col. Lambraduro, was executed on the 31st ult. He was first strangled by means of a screw which renders death instantaneous, and his right hand was then cut off.

Greece.—Paris Papers contain a long list of successes gained by the Greeks, no longer in the Morea, which with the exception of a fort or two is entirely delivered from the yoke and presence of the Ottomans, but in Thessaly, which the Moreans have entered, and have nearly cleared of its ancient oppressors. Thus has ended the boasted expedition of Hassan Pasha, who was to reconquer Thessaly, and to assist Chourschid in the invasion of the Morea.

South America.—A great victory was obtained on the heights of Caracao, near Quito, on the 7th April by the President Bolivar over the Spanish General Murgeon, who was killed, with the flower of his troops. Letters received yesterday from Jamaica confirm this statement.

By a letter received, via Jamaica, from Lima, dated the 10th May, it appears the Royalists have beaten the Patriots in an engagement near Pisco, with considerable loss and 900 prisoners. It also states, that the Royalists have altogether an army of 10,000 in Peru.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated June 2d, states, that the Cortes had assembled, and the Prince had assumed the title of Emperor of Brazil. Two frigates were about to leave Rio to blockade Bahia.

Sir Samuel Achmuty.—It is with much regret we state the death of that gallant officer, Sir Samuel Achmuty, who was killed by a fall from his horse, on Sunday last, in the Phoenix park, Dublin. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed that his death was occasioned by his being seized with one. The East Indies and South America were the principal scenes of his military exploits.

Law Report.—*Court of Chancery, Monday, August 12.*—This Court was occupied all day in hearing bankrupt petitions, which were of no public interest.

A considerable sensation was excited amongst the gentlemen of the bar, about one o'clock, by a communication which was made to Mr. Shadwell (we believe) of the sudden death of the Marquis of Londonderry. The intelligence having passed from Mr. Shadwell to Mr. Horn, an anxious curiosity was very generally manifested by all present, to ascertain the particulars of this event. This feeling was at length so evident, and increased so as to attract the observation of the Lord Chancellor, who asked the Registrar whether any thing had occurred? Being by him informed, in a private way, of the fact, his lordship was visibly affected. The business of the Court was not however immediate-

ly interrupted, but after a further communication with the Registrar in a low tone of voice, his Lordship said to the Bar, "I will return in a few moments," and then went into his private room. On his return, after an absence of a few minutes, the arguments of counsel were resumed, and at four o'clock, a letter sealed with black wax, and containing, we presume, an official intimation of the Marquis of Londonderry's decease, was delivered into the hands of the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship having perused its contents, almost immediately afterwards rose and quitted the Court, observing, that he was obliged to defer the further hearing of cases till to-morrow.

Ireland.—*Communication of Tithes.*—We have already stated that the Grand Jury of Clare have unanimously resolved to petition Parliament early in the ensuing session for a commutation of the tithe system in Ireland. We have now to state that the Grand Jury of the King's County have adopted similar resolutions. The Grand Jury of Limerick have also resolved, "That they have read with great satisfaction, certain resolutions favourable to the commutation of tithes, adopted by Peers and Commons connected with Ireland, assembled in London in the month of June last." After expressing an opinion that a commutation can be effected, favourable alike to the people and the clergy, on the principle of a full and liberal equivalent, the foreman is ordered to sign the resolutions, and to transmit them, in behalf of the Grand Jury of Limerick, to the Chairman of the London Meeting.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Brandon, August 6.—"Nothing of any consequence has lately occurred here worth mentioning till yesterday, when three notices were found posted, signed "General Rock," on the chapels of Kilbragen, Farran Ivane, and Newcestown, requiring that no more tithes or taxes be paid under the pain of the punishment usually inflicted by the gallant General. I have farther to inform you that the windows of Desert were broken by some ruffians on Saturday night. I assure you that those persons here who are best acquainted with the state of public feeling, are entirely of opinion that the Hereditary Bondsmen are fully intent on striking another blow this winter."—*Cork Advertiser.*

Scotland.—The "public scoundrels" who abused the liberty of the press in Scotland, by the publication of *THE BEACON*, *THE SENTINEL*, and *THE CORRESPONDENT*, seem not only to be duly exposed to the contempt of the world, but in some degree to have been sufficiently punished. They hoped perhaps to obtain rewards, and to escape with impunity, like the wretches concerned in the London *SATIRIST*, *SCOURGE*, and other similar works. But they are known; and, though the University of Edinburgh may, with little respect for moral philosophy, tolerate one of them; though certain chiefs of Scottish law may retain places, which they have proved themselves unworthy to fill; and though a certain empirical manufacturer of novels may retain a portion of public credit, yet we learn that they are for the most part sent to Coventry by all who retain a sense of integrity and consistency. In the late trial of Mr. Stuart for shooting Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel, it appeared by evidence that the latter had written anonymous libels on the former, and on other persons; had then commended his own anonymous productions, in a public letter, signed with his name; had taken covert measures to get his anonymous letters destroyed, in which he failed, by the craft or caution of the printer; and, when shown to him, had declined to acknowledge his own writing. For some good personal qualities, his fate has been much lamented; but it ought to serve as a beacon to others; and by the superstitious the duel will perhaps be regarded as a trial by ordeal, in which Heaven marked the victim. Such an exposure of political malignity never took place as that in regard to the various characters concerned in these works, which have in consequence been destroyed; though there is too much reason to apprehend that some of the writers still find means of venting their bad passions in a certain Edinburgh Magazine, and a noted London Review.—*Monthly Magazine.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Gazette Extraordinary.

FORT WILLIAM, —JANUARY 13, 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. &c. &c. has by a Letter bearing date the 9th January, 1823, formally resigned the Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas The Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq. has succeeded to the Office of Governor General of the Presidency aforesaid, under the Provisions contained in the Act of the 33d year of the Reign of His late Most Gracious Majesty King George III.

It is hereby Proclaimed, that the said Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq. did on the day of the date hereof, take charge of the said Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. —By Order of Government,

C. LUSHINGTON, Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, —JANUARY 13, 1823.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed to be Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in India, and a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, His Excellency has this day assumed the Chief Command of the Forces, and has taken the prescribed Oaths and his Seat in the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William. —By Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

Dreadful Fire at Canton.

We have seen various accounts of this terrible conflagration; but the two following will convey a sufficient idea of its extent. The first is, from a Letter dated Canton, November 19; and the second, from a Letter dated Whampoa, Nov. 12, both received by the same occasion:—

"Canton, Nov. 19, 1822.—On the first of this month, a dreadful conflagration occurred at this place, the desolating effects of which there are few examples: it first shewed itself on the evening of the 1st instant, about ten o'clock, and towards midnight became so determined, that those the most removed from danger, began to be seriously alarmed, commencing at or near the city walls; it first took a direction as if to pass behind the whole of the European Factories; but soon came in a direct line towards them, and so rapidly that few had time to be prepared against it by the complete removal of their property. The absence of all energy or rather the apathy of the Chinese opposed no obstacles to its progress—the narrowness of the streets and the wooden scaffolds built above most of the houses for the purposes of drying cloths, stowing firewood, &c. added many facilities to a ready communication, and by day-light it had nearly reached the European Factories and threatened them with destruction. Some hope was entertained, that the strong party-walls at the head of their Factories might perhaps prevent the flames from entering; but being driven by a strong North-East wind, they swept every thing before them; leaving the Factories in a blaze, it passed with rapidity the populous suburbs, until every house in its direction was consumed.

"The Factories being built of more brick and less wood than the Chinese, as well as being altogether better constructed, opposed considerable obstacles to the rapid progress of the fire, and they continued in a blaze when the fire of the town was almost extinct, and burned with violence until the following night: it is difficult to conceive a spot more extensively and rapidly consumed. A part of the Factory called the Creek, from its proximity to a Creek, escaped with some compartments of the English Factory also. Those of the Imperial, Dutch, Danish,

French, Swedish, and Spanish were entirely consumed and nothing is now left but the walls in a dangerous tottering state. Five of the Hong-Merchants have also suffered, but none except one of the principal ones have to any extensive degree. I think upon the whole, no enormous damage has been done to the Export produce of Import stocks of China, if the articles of Cloths and Camblets be excepted, of which the Company have lost considerable quantities. Tea or Cotton do not seem to have suffered much, and perhaps ten thousand chests and bales of each is the outside. A considerable quantity of Silk, it is said, has been burnt, but the amount is not known, and it is difficult to ascertain or estimate.

"The Europeans having timely notice of the approach of danger, took precautions to get their property into boats or in front of their Hong: all of course suffered more or less in so disastrous an occasion, but the individual loss has been comparatively small and much less than might have been expected.

"The English Factory has gone to one of the Hong Merchant's Hong, and we are stowed away among our different Friends: they sent their Treasure in the first instance to Honqua, but he became apprehensive of some attack upon him, in consequence of so large a sum being publicly known to be in his Treasury, it amounted, I believe, to 300,000 dollars, it was sent afterwards to their Ships. Some reports have been spread of considerable disaffection among the people towards the Mandarins, and that they have considerable difficulty in keeping them under, this I do not believe, indeed, every day tends rather to disapprove than confirm it, but there is certainly a large body of Laidrons about, ready to take advantage of any circumstance favourable to them, but a strong force of Europeans keeps us from all fears or dangers on this account.

"Ten thousand houses and forty or fifty thousand people are estimated to have been thrown out of employ: the Company is supposed to have lost 300,000. Monqua 100,000. and other Merchants their Hong and considerable property."

Another account from a Letter dated November 12, contains the following paragraph:

"Almost all the European Factories are burnt, and great apprehensions were entertained at one time that the Chinese would attack the Company's Treasury. A guard of nearly four hundred armed seamen from the fleet, however, soon put every thing to rights, and the treasure, amounting to £100,000 in dollars, was sent down to Whampoa, and put on board the different ships of our service. The BALCARRAS's proportion of it amounts to 102,000 dollars, besides 170,000 belonging to the house of Dent in Canton. There has not yet been any estimate made of the loss occasioned by the fire, but that sustained by the English alone is very great. Almost all the Captains have lost part, if not all of their Factory Stores: Captain Frazer of the HUNTER has lost upwards of £3000. Very little Tea has been burnt, so that the fleet will meet with no delay, but there has been great destruction among the Silk warehouses. The city itself has not suffered at all, as the fire began outside the walls, and destroyed every thing in its way till it reached the banks of the river. There are three boats from the fleet on duty every day at Canton, each manned with sixteen seamen and three officers: two of the crews are employed in pulling down the ruins, and the third mount guard."

HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP BALCARRAS.

The H. C. Ship BALCARRAS has arrived safe in China. Letters from her have been received, dated Whampoa Reach, 12th November, 1822. One of the young midshipmen died on the passage, after a long illness, and 4 or 5 of the crew were carried off by cholera; a child of Mr. Macalister's about two years of age also died on the passage, from some sudden affection. The Ship arrived at Penang on the 6th of September after a three week's passage. She lost an anchor in Penang during a heavy squall, and after a stay there of about a week sailed for China, where they arrived safely on the 18th of October, all on board being well.

Anonymous Fooleries.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

The system of giving out grave accusations, and asserting important facts under feigned names, and anonymous signatures, is really coming to a point that is quite ridiculous.

I have no objection to writers stating in that form, matters of opinion, or of reasoning; mere squibs and literary productions of fancy and fiction, are also unexceptionable in anonymous dress, for obvious good reasons.

But I would put it to the good sense of dispassionate readers to say what degree of faith can be reposed in the assertions or testimony of persons unknown, however solemnly or angrily delivered.

Nay I would go a step beyond this, and appeal to the gentleman or gentlemen, as the case may be, who have lately expended so much print and so much of their time and our time in the controversies about Messieurs Bankes, Burckhardt, and Buckingham's affairs, whether they can reasonably expect to make any considerable general impression on the thinking part of their readers so long as they conduct their attacks under the mask of secrecy?

Still smaller is their chance of thus succeeding in those secondary blows which they deal to their opponents under a crowd of fanciful signatures, wherein they assert that they and others not specified, have been convinced by the facts and arguments of the principal, though unknown combatants on their side, and consequently call upon the different orders of society to act against the accused, as the accusers dictate, and upon the authority of their and their unknown friend's opinions.

Two considerations in such a case naturally occur to every sensible mind not warped by prejudice, in judging of a discussion carried on in this manner, and where the only one of all the parties present, who is distinctly known and declared—is the Defendant. The accusers—judges—witnesses being all unknown—at least out of the circle of their own party and friends.

The first is—what proof have we that all these accusers who write under so many different appellations may not be one and the same Individual Gentleman? what proof that at least the same person may not be the writer of two, three, or more of those letters under varied names? So long as these doubts exist, the world, and particularly those who are at a distance from the scene, will be slow to credit the accusers and accusations; and will put no faith whatever in the appearances of universal conviction and impression unfavourable to the accused, which would otherwise be conclusive, and operate to his destruction in the manner recommended upon the authority of so many anonymous testimonials.

The second is that supposing all those writers to be real and distinct persons, still people unacquainted with the whisperings and rumours of the metropolis, and who know nothing more than what appears in the Public Prints, cannot see any sufficient reason why such charges and such assertions, denials and intimidations, in this wearisome and painful dispute, should not, if well founded, be brought forward fairly and boldly, under the honest sanction of respectable names.

It may seem hard upon Individuals, whom delicacy or other good reasons restrain from exposing themselves to public gaze, that they should be forced forward in person because their feelings or principles lead them to consider it a bounded duty to detect guilt or procure the expulsion of alleged pollution from pure society. But hard as the alternative seems, all civilized ages and people appear to have concurred practically in its necessity; and that it is safer for mankind taken at large, that occasional imposture or crime escape, than the first principles of justice be infringed, and the chance hazarded of doing wrong, by judging of men on secret accusation and testimony. I remember no striking exception to this rule in modern days, except in

the case of the Holy Office in Catholic Countries, which of course nobody would quote as a good example.

Such are some of the considerations that have occurred to me, and I dare say to many others, during the continuance of this unfortunate and angry quarrel, which, from the manner of carrying it on, and if I mistake not, is particular from the impudent threats of anonymous writers, has failed of producing the effect that so much eloquence and talent might have done, if it were judiciously directed. What little interest it had at first, in the eye of those unconcerned, seems now to have gone by:—and if any remain it is that natural interest in favor of the accused which always has been and always will be raised by sympathy in favor of the one man, who is publicly known, when attacked by numbers of unknown persons.

Nothing could be imprudent, with reference to the object in view, than anonymous menaces: they could not fail to produce reacting and resistance, whether believed by the reader to be authorized or not authorized. Men's pride cannot bear being dictated to, or threatened, and such attempts only lead people to wonder, why, in this strange dispute, the accused keeps his temper better than the accusers, who get so angry and violent, and without any apparent cause in persons, who, as they keep their names private, should rely on reason only, not passion or invective.

I should not have troubled your readers with anonymous opinions on these points, (although I have not touched on any matters of fact, which would make me feel bound to subscribe my name), if I had not been moved almost to choler, by the absurd Correspondence of the last two or three days between two partisans in the JOHN BULL and CALCUTTA JOURNAL, under the names of DECENS and IGNOTUS. Possibly they may have been the same person, and I think so, because their letters have all the appearance of being calculated to turn into ridicule the foolish length to which the system has been carried of asserting facts on unknown authority, and quoting as of weight unknown opinions as coming from unknown characters.

One of these gentlemen without a name tells of a well known large party given by a well known person to well known guests, when a well known personage "of the very first character in this society" (to employ his own words) enforced certain well known opinions about the too well known BANKES question in so forcible a manner that no one of all the well known company attempted to differ in sentiment.

The other gentleman without a name comes forth the day after; admits the well known party, well known person, well known personage with the well known character, together with the well known opinions delivered at the well known party. But he denies the well known unanimity of sentiment "in toto" as he says, which is flat enough; and reminds his well known Correspondent that two well known Individuals present were well known to have differed from the well known personage of character, and that a third well known man was afraid to speak out, because the too well known SEMPRONIUS and equally well known NIGEL were known to be of the company.

Now can any body conceive such monstrous stuff as all this is, to be seriously foisted on the world in the columns of a public Print? aye, and with as much gravity and seeming earnestness as if one man in a thousand, besides those who made up this famous and "well known" company, knew or cared, or believed a word of all these stories about men in the moon and their opinions. Truly this is, whether seriously or sarcastically meant, the most effectual burlesque on the Anonymous School which I have yet met with, in a tolerably extensive range of New-paper reading at home and abroad, and I expect that it will make these airy combatants pause, and reflect how very ridiculous they all make themselves, by this nameless method of carrying on their busy mock-heroic battles of the Frogs and Mice.

Your's,

Circular Road, Jan. 12.

VIR BONUS EST QUI?

Secrets worth Knowing.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Pray, can any body tell, or even guess, how it comes to pass that the unknown FRIEND OF BANKES and the numerous unknown Friends of that respectable "Friend in need," happen to be so remarkably well informed about State Secrets?

The BULL from its commencement has been distinguished by the earliness, authenticity, and copiousness of its information, about matters which no common folks usually get access to; but in this instance the Gentleman in the mask seems to have surpassed himself, and he tells us what sort of Correspondence "loads the Council Board," where you are concerned, and what this Individual and that Individual thought and said and wished to do or to prevent, in a way that is very instructive, and must indeed make the profane rabble and even the polite vulgar who are not in the secret of such great doings, wonder and admire.

The small fry, your NIGELLI, SEMPRONI, FABII, CIVILES JUSTI, and all the rest of the Bonded-men, are almost as well up to a thing or two as their great Leviathan FRIEND OF BANKES and him of BURCKHARDT "the man he took with him." They all give us their growl or their cackle, according to the particular knack of each; as the one given by the puppet-show-men behind the curtain: and they all talk big and look big and say what they would do or would have those do who can do it.

But how comes it they all know so much about the acts and opinions of their Masters? That is the question I would fain have answered, but I dare say none of them will let the cat out of the bag.

Chowringhee, Jan. 11, 1823.

RATSBANE.

Education of Girls in India.

"With many a thwack, and many a bang,
Hard crab-tree, and old iron rang."—BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have read with pleasure the Letter of "YACOB TONSON," in the JOURNAL of the 18th December; but however much I may approve of that Writer's general views of the Sex, still I think several objections may be made, on just grounds, to his ideas on the specific subject of the "Education of Girls in India," which, in most cases, is, in my opinion, very properly delegated by parents to others more fit to execute the very difficult task of instructing childhood.

Let me ask "YACOB TONSON," whether it is better that a mother, who must acknowledge herself inadequate to that arduous duty, should conform to his maxims, and make a spoiled pet, or perhaps ultimately a fool of her child, or commit her to the care of one acknowledged to excel in the art of conveying instruction, who will after a few years restore her to the bosom of her family, elegant, accomplished, and above all, well grounded in religion?

It is true that Governesses are kept in most families in England, but then it should be borne in mind, that there are facilities in procuring the attendance of Masters at home, which cannot be met with in India, excepting, perhaps, Calcutta itself; but at out-stations, who is to teach a young Lady dancing, music, &c. &c.? I apprehend even the best of mothers could not teach their daughters every thing required to give a finish to education, and it cannot be denied but that passing some years at home, materially contributes to the improvement of the sex, in a superior degree to what can possibly be attained in this country.

Perhaps a mother's eye and attention may be of essential service to a Girl returning to India. At that dangerous period, a mother's attention cannot be too much fixed on her daughter. Let her then form her manners, and improve her heart, and if she does her duty at that time, amply and diligently, she does enough.

I fear it may be said that in several cases, vanity and selfishness induce Ladies wholly to neglect their offspring, who,

absorbed in the contemplation of self, cannot condescend to indulge in maternal affection.

Such creatures deserve every thing which YACOB TONSON or any other writer has said, or probably ever can say against them, and they have no claims to pity.

I have not here attempted a defence of the Ladies of India: far from it; but they are I think fairly entitled to use whatever arguments I have been able to urge on their behalf.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

A REASONABLE MAN.

Dec. 1822.

Christmas Morning in India.

I slept in a grove near the village of Joosey, having arrived there on a journey after dark. This morning, being Christmas, I rose early to offer up my feeble tribute of praise for a Saviour born. I ascended a very high and romantic cliff which lay betwixt my encampment and the river. On reaching the summit, the Sun was just peering over the groves in the east; I was however disappointed in the fine view I knew the spot affords, as it commands a noble prospect of the junction of the Jumna and Ganges, and the long extended line of towers and battlements of the fortress of Allahabad on the opposite shores, and the mighty river rolling between. But the whole lay wrapt and obscured in a deep haze; the air held a "solemn stillness," and not a sound save the tinkling of a camel's bells unseen was heard. I could not help being struck with the resemblance of nature and the intellectual darkness of the land in which I was, on which the Sun of Righteousness (though I trust fairly risen with healing on its wings) has not yet dispersed the shades of a gloomy superstition which has so long involved this unhappy land, and I offered up my prayer that it might soon shine forth in meridian splendor. On a sudden the profound calm was broken in a most impressive manner. The dense haze that enveloped the fortress emitted a concussion, followed by an explosion which was returned by a thousand echoes, and which proved to be the commencement of a Royal Salute, in honor of the Messiah's Nativity, and which for sometime rolled in solemn succession over the shrouded plains; I was at first inclined to quarrel with such a welcome to this holyday, so unlike the song of "peace on earth;" yet when I recollected that the light of Truth has beam'd upon India from the field of conquest, I did not think it altogether inappropriate.

MOOSAFFER.

Dusty Roads.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I am a Mofussilite, and arrived in Calcutta only yesterday. I landed at Chandpaul Ghaut, inspected the Steam Engine erected there by the Lottery Committee, was informed of the extent to which it imparted its benefits, animated myself with the idea that the Friend to whose habitation I was going to bend my steps, and which is situated in Dhurumtollah, that I should be perfectly free from the "clouds of dust," so bitterly complained of in one of your Papers, by those residing there. But guess my astonishment, when I got there I found the aqueducts full indeed as I was informed, but the inhabitants along the road totally indifferent to availing themselves of such a valuable resource, and all the account I could obtain respecting this strange apathy was nearly in these words, expressed by a humorous Friend of mine, with whom I was then in company,—"Strange times!—you have not been in Calcutta to know how things and sentiments are altered! People are dying very fast, not by the Cholera Morbus caused by the deleterious effects of the Onse Rice, as Dr. Tytler states, but by head-aches!—O severe head-aches, and consequently the inhabitants of this part of the town have preferred snuffing up the dust, which a certain neighboring apothecary recommends as the best Cephalic they can employ as a preventive! Watering the road then my dear Friend, would be a certain death to several who reside along it."

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

An Unrequited Lover.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,
If not too presumptuous, might I request the insertion of
the following lines in your Journal,
I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
INFELIX.

TO M. A.

Oh! woman, woman, thou art still
The type of all that's good or ill,
Thy lovely form, thy image fair,
Can joy impart, or bring despair.

I.

Rememberest thou, when first in days of youth,
With solemn vow we pledged our mutual truth,
When I enraptured on thy bosom hung,
The soft confession melted from your tongue,
And little thought the heart you vowed was mine,
Would e'er be offered at another's shrine.

II.

Rememberest thou the days now fled and gone,
Which then to me with brightest visions shone,
As in sweet Solitude's deep shades we roved
I pluck'd the primrose and the flowers you lov'd,
But little thought that primrose pale should be
The fading type of thy fidelity.

III.

And is it so? too cruel hast thou thrown?
For thus to die (forgotten and unknown)
A heart whose only fault, alas! should be
So great a one, the fault of loving thee;
But heed it not, there is a power above,
Who hears the prayers of those that truly love,

IV.

When cold in distant land I rest in peace,
And all the sufferings of this breast shall cease,
Fond memory then with brightest rays,
May paint the scenes of former days,
Think then, oh! think of this, my last adieu,
Forsaken, — still has lov'd thee true.

Dec. 22, 1822.

Selections.

The Glasgow.—We understand that Mr. Seaton the Pilot of the *GLASGOW* left that Ship about three o'clock on Friday morning, five miles below the floating light. The wind was fair and the Frigate in fine sailing trim. She had anchored the day before opposite the Reef Buoy, having out-sailed the Schooner. On the morning of the ninth, the fog was excessively thick nearly the whole day, which was lost. We are happy to say, that the party were all well. We believe that His Lordship's Resignation reached Town yesterday morning.

Collection of Colonel McKenzie.—We have before had occasion to remark on the very extensive private library and collection of the late highly esteemed Colonel McKenzie, and we are happy to have it now in our power to particularize a few of the voluminous articles which enrich the collection, and which do honor not only to the collector, but also to the age and country in which he lived.

We understand that the Court of Directors, some time since, expressed a desire to be possessed of the fruits of Colonel McKenzie's researches in the Mysore, &c. and that these have been accordingly purchased by the Government for upwards of a Lac of Rupees; so that no doubt the Public will in due time enjoy the benefits of the labours of this lamented character.

There are very nearly sixteen hundred volumes of oriental literature alone—comprising twelve languages and sixteen different characters—a very great part of them however are Sanscrit, in which language, there are many works not very easy to be obtained.

The larger portion of the remainder, consists chiefly of compositions in the Tamil, Teluga, and Canara languages, comprising a view of the literature of the Peninsula, never before combined. Among them there are forty-five volumes of Iaina Literature, particularly remarkable for novelty and interest.

There are nearly 3,000 Tracts comprised in 264 volumes on local subjects in the various parts of the Decan, collected by persons sent by

Col. McKenzie for the purpose—These are highly valuable and interesting, inasmuch as they contain descriptions of all the remarkable events in the past, and illustrate the present condition of the Southern provinces, together with historical traditions of importance.

The copies of inscriptions on Stone and Copper, amount to 8,076, in 77 volumes.

The unbound translations of the local tracts above referred to, amount to 679—the bound to 74—twenty of them relate to Hindoo, and four to Mahomedan History, the remainder contain miscellaneous matters connected with the past and present state of the Peninsula.

The other Catalogues contain Plans, Drawings, Coins, Images, and Antiquities: of these the Coins are by far the most important, comprising above 6,000 pieces of ancient Hindoo and Mahomedan Specimens—as well as of ancient and Modern Europe.—*John Bull.*

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 13	Ann and Amelia	British	J. Short	England	Aug. 17
13	Bassorah	Merchant	British	E. Hughes	Perian Gulf
13	Good Hope	British			South America
12	Aram	British	J. Daniels	Rangoon	Jan. 1
12	Eliza	British			Batavia
12	Eleanor	British	E. Tabor	Penang	Dec. 27
12	St. Antonio	British	R. Spiers	Penang	Dec. 24

Passengers.

Passengers per ANN and AMELIA, from England to Calcutta.—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Royle, Mrs. Hake, Mrs. O'Halloran, Miss Royle, Colonel Bell, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, Lieutenant Hake, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, Lieutenant O'Halloran, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment; Messrs. O'Halloran, McGregor, Wilkinson, and P. Turner, Cadets; Messrs. Edward Turner, Blanchard, Thornton, Elliott, Morley, and McCullum, Free Merchants; Master W. Hake, Misses Charlotte Hake, Caroline Hake, Emma Hake, and Ann O'Halloran; Mrs. Agnes Graham, and Mrs. Sarah Mortimer. *Native Women.*—Isabella Purvis, Mary Pennen, Joanna de Cruz, Mary Rebeira, Elizabeth Sedler, Chonab, Motiroo, and Nina. *Native Men.*—John Hardless, John Peters, Emma Morris, John Ludo, Their Ally, Sultana, Emabell, Fijoo, Hootanual, Panchoo, Lascarie, and Ahon.

Passengers per ABERTON, arrived in England on the 16th of August.—Lieutenant Fitzgerald, M. N. I. Mr. Barnfield, Mr. Marshman, of Serampore, Lieutenant Campbell, 59th Regiment, Major Frazier, of the Bengal Native Infantry, General Forbes, of Madras, Miss Grant, Mrs. Campbell, of Calcutta, Mrs. Church, of Madras, and Mrs. Newenson, of Madras; Mr. Sydney, of the Bengal Native Cavalry, fell overboard in a gale, and was unfortunately drowned on the 14th of August.

Nautical Notices.

Report from the ANN and AMELIA.—On the 26th of August, spoke the French Brig *L'UNION*, bound to Havre de Grace, lat. 35° 11' N. and long. 13° 49' W. On the 31st of August, spoke the Ship *REGALIA*, going into Madeira roads, bound to Vandiemans Land. On the 10th of September, a boat from His Majesty's Ship *CYRENE*, came on board off Porto Praya. On the 10th of September, spoke the American Ship *GENERAL SMITH*, of Baltimore, 75 days from Batavia, bound to Rotterdam, lat. 11° 27' N. and long. 21° 16' W. On the 20th of October, spoke the Brig *NERWAG*, from London the 10th of August, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 34° 4' S. and long. 19° 08' W. On the 27th of October, spoke the Ship *SARAH*, from Portsmouth the 19th of August, bound to Bombay, lat. 35° 15' S. and long. 6° 14' E. spoke the *SARAH* again on the 2d of November, and kept company with her till the 5th, in lat. 40° 1' S. and long. 21° 32' E.

The *ABERTON* landed the rest of the Passengers at Plymouth. The *ANN* and *AMELIA* sailed from Plymouth on the 19th of August.—*Ship ANN and AMELIA, Sengur Point, 11th Jan. 1823.*

The Honorable Company's Ship *WATERLOO*, arrived in England on the 12th of August, from St. Helena the 23d of June, and China. The *KELLIE CASTLE*, and *CHARLES GRANT*, were at St. Helena, when the *WATERLOO* sailed from thence, and they were expected to leave the Island for England on the 23d of June.

Colombo, Dec. 14.—The Portuguese Ship *CASTRO*, whose arrival at Galle, is announced in our Shipping report, has had a very long passage from Macao (3 months), and the crew have suffered severely from disease; eight men died on the voyage, and when she came to Galle, all the survivors but eight were ill: the disorder, a species of scurvy, is ascertained not to be contagious, as was, at her first anchoring, apprehended.—*Ceylon Gazette.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Splendid Entertainment.

MRS. COMMODORE HAYES'S MASKED AND FANCY-DRESS BALL.

At nine o'clock on Thursday, the 9th instant, Commodore and Mrs. HAYES entertained a most numerous and fashionable party at a Ball and Supper, in their elegant and spacious mansion at the Bankhall. The Cards having announced that Masks and Fancy Dresses would be admitted, several Gentlemen and Ladies availed themselves of the opportunity to disguise themselves in the first, or adorn themselves with the latter. As faithful Chroniclers of passing events, we deem it our duty to record the gaieties of the metropolis of the East as they occur, even at the risk of being sneered at by worthy anonymous writers for our "tiffy" descriptions, and our "rhapsodies." Such as these are, they have at least one merit—they fill the columns of a newspaper harmlessly. The aim to entertain, and, in doing so, nothing is introduced that can corrode upon the sensibilities of a single human being, or wring with pain the heart of a neighbour. Had we fallen upon warlike times, our columns might have been devoted to accounts of battles, victories, and treaties. Instead of this, it has been our destiny to register occurrences that have happened in "dull piping times of peace;" and may it ever be our fate to be the humble narrators of scenes of human happiness, and not the recorder of events characterized by violence, bloodshed, rancour and misery.

Our recollections of the festivities of Thursday night, though vivid, are indistinct, like the blinks of a brilliant dream passing over the mirror of memory. Had one a hundred eyes and ears, there would have been enough for them to do, to observe and listen to all the attractions of the occasion, or the many witty things that were uttered. Not being so gifted, our readers, we trust, will take the will on our part for the deed of giving a detailed description. Such events, however tiffy they may be considered by some, have to us an importance; because we consider that in which many reasonable beings condescend to take an active share and interest, cannot be trifling in philosophic estimation. The gaieties of a people, strongly mark their national genius, and pitch of civilization. For our own part, we regret extremely, that newspapers or periodical works of any kind had not been earlier established in India, as they might have let us much more behind the curtain than the more solemn historic muse can afford to do. We would fain know how the original European settlers whiled away their festive hours. We suspect were the whole truth known, that the present generation have cause to congratulate themselves; for, so far as we can pierce into the obscurity of the past, it would appear that the amusements of Calcutta, as they are now conducted, have more of sentiment, and less of Animalism about them. Even about forty years ago, the sumptuous banquet of Calcutta festivity was a large dinner party at 3 o'clock, and a chest of claret under the table; and it was by no means an uncommon thing for the morning beams of Phoebus to peep in rebukingly at the chamber windows, and find the party in statu-quo. Of course this must have told well upon the constitutions of many. Gradually, however, the influence of the ladies discomfited these orgies, but at the same time, the dinner hour became later and later. This cannot be said to be an improvement; but such is the despotic power of fashion, that it even changes the complexion of national morality, as the scandalous reigns of CHARLES the II. of England, and LOUIS the XV. of France amply testified. It has become the fashion to invoke merry mirth about the witching time of night. How much would it not benefit all parties were a change to take place! How much more desirable would it be that fashion should give her nod, and decree that all gaieties should commence between 6 and 7 in the evening, instead of some three or four hours later? It all rests with the ladies. It is well known at the Town Hall Assemblies, the fashionables never make their appearance till 10 o'clock. Methinks we perceive a tendency in things and men to revert to the old school. Many antiquated customs and habiliments are beginning to re-appear. If we could have society and manners restored to a certain standard, we should pitch upon the era of Queen ANNE; which certainly, as respects politeness and all that, appears to have been the Augustan age of England. Early hours, and early dinners, were then fashionable; and we believe the time is not far distant when they will become so again. Strange, if hoops, braccas and ruffs, should again come in vogue! The habiliments of the gentleman, as by degrees getting back to the shapes of the early part of the 18th Century; perhaps the costume of the Ladies will do the same. We hope not, however; for we should not be apt to relish a whole ball-room filled with such strange head-dresses and other fashionable incongruities, as were ridiculed down with such effect in the days of SEVERUS. In the political world, certainly the present days resemble extremely the epoch of Queen ANNE; for there abounds the same party spirit, heat and virulence of discussion, as it then notoriously did;—heads to draw, encounters and blood-shed, as was woefully exemplified in the untimely fall of Mr. SCOTT, and Sir ALEXANDER BURNES.

To our subject, however. Shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, the different avenues leading to Commodore HAYES' mansion were

so crowded with vehicles of all kinds, and persons passing to and fro, that one had to squeeze his way with some peril into the house. The spacious suits of elegant apartments, upstairs, were brilliantly lighted, and thrown open to the company, who soon mastered to the number we believe, of two or three hundred. The ground terrace had been laid out with the most charming taste and effect. Above it was canopied over in the most appropriate and picturesque manner with national flags, and sheltered in duty at the sides, so as to give the whole the appearance of a vast gallery, having a corridor on each side, and terminating in a neat theatre, in which a few masks in the course of the evening entertained the company. The roof of this beautiful place of recreation was supported by a range of pillars, on each side, wreathed with evergreen;—garlands of evergreen also met the eye here and there. A most excellent and elegant Supper, with the best of wines, was laid out in the right hand Corridor, and the Master and Mistress of the house exerted themselves to the utmost to please their guests; and never was polite and hospitable attention better rewarded, for every one seemed happy and at perfect ease. We cannot do justice to the different masks, and will therefore barely mention the Turks, the Lawyers, the Davis, the Tailors, the Horace, the Panches, the Spaniards, and all the other strange transmutations of the evening. On ascending the stair-case, the first person we met was Mr. Peter Primrose, a fashionable tailor, who was accoutred with the utmost hilly Burton appropriateness, and carried his measures in one hand, while in the other he brandished a most enormous pair of scissors or rather shears, with which he Avoncon-like attacked a most marvellous apparition that soon entered. This was a queer species of horse, with what bore some resemblance to a human being, sitting in the saddle. The instant this Centaur (who by the way brandished a naked sword) entered among the company, Mr. Destiny Peter Primrose attacked him with his shears in the most gallant style of unhesitant bravery. The contest was not of very long duration, for the Centaur sounded a retreat, having lost one of his bestial ears in the contest. He accordingly galloped down the stairs with an agility that very nearly proved fatal to some ladies who were entering, and so startled some beef-eaters below, that they drew their spears, and nearly made day light shine through the stage board. These beef-eaters were three in number, and belonged to her august Majesty Queen ELIZABETH, who entered escorted by the gallant Earl of ROSS. Nothing could exceed the perfect historical correctness with which the Queen was attired. Her splendid crown, golden sceptre, and gorgeously adorned hoop dress, were quite in character, and admirably supported by the majestic demeanour and air of the fair lady who carried illusion in the part to the very verge of probability. The accomplished Essex was attired in a Spanish suit of satin and gold, and the jolly Yeomen of her Majesty's guard appeared as if they had just started living from the glowing canvas of an artist of the olden time. At length masks and fancy folks dropped in, in such numbers that it almost defied one's observant powers to note them. They fitted and darted, and wheeled round about one like the airy phantoms of a beautiful dream. There was a very fine fancy group representing the different European nations. The chaggy Russian was there, and a very pretty Russian maid, as well as a most capital Cosack. There was a Frenchman, a Scottish Highlander, and a well-dressed and well-dressed Scottish Lowlander, with his broad bonnet, and upon each arm leaned two comely Scottish lassies in the garb of the North. There was a Dutchman with his long pipe, excellently hit off. Then there was ANASTASIOS, looking uncommonly well in his Turkish costume, and accompanied by two or three Turks and Mamelukes, dressed with exceeding richness. There were two fair and young Peasants from the mountains of Switzerland. There was also a most beautiful Circassian, and a lovely young Spanish Donna, attended by a Spanish Cavalier, very well dressed, and an Italian Count, gallily attired in sky blue and silver. There was, besides, a very pretty Turkish lady, and a no less pretty Spanish maiden in the most ancient Spanish dress. Then we had Madame DEMONY with two Grillettes bearing hand boxes, and the other paraphernalia of marchande de modes. A gallant Spanish General was very well dressed. Then came the Devil arrayed like a Lawyer. A Yorkshire Clown was most capitally supported—as was the character of a most humorous and mercurial Frenchman; who was a jack of all trades. He professed to be an upper servant looking out for a place, and who understood every thing. This universal genius could pull out teeth, cut corns, shave, dress hair, cook, fence, &c., French fencing, and what not.

It would be difficult to give one-tenth of the lively and droll sallies of Monsieur. Among the masks we should be unjust to forget mentioning two Orange Girls, by representatives of the other sex. An old Jew Clothman looked as if he had just dropped from Mosmouth Street. "NORRA of the FITFUL "HEAR" was seen near an enormous bottle labelled "SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER," which all at once burst with a tremendous explosion, out of which popped NORRA's attendant Dwarf.

A rude Sailor knocked over the balled woman, and on the whole conducted himself rather boisterously. A Nautch Girl, attended by an Indian Minstrel, performed several amazingly graceful evolutions, and serenaded the company with "Tum tu Tum" and other exquisite orisons.

tal airs. The gentleman who had the part supported the character of a Russian, and a French Barber also, during the evening. An old Sexagenarian Cynic, who had lost himself in the fog apparently, in his ill-natured phiz,

“cover’d with an antic face,
To sneer and scorn at our solemnity.”

His vinegar aspect was only to be exceeded by his still more sour remarks on the pomps and vanities of the passing scene; and he reprobated in caustic snarling terms the degeneracy of the times, the follies of the age, and the promiscuous dancing of the sexes. An old dissatisfied Quiddance, towards the latter part of the evening, afforded much merriment. He was dressed with the greatest correctness: the character had much tact and keeping. We liked him much in the waltz, into which he was dragged reluctantly by another mask.

Dancing having been kept up with much spirit for some time—the tide of the assembly flowed to the supper room.

We ought to have mentioned sooner, that a group, the principal actors, in which were Punch and his wife Judy, and the Devil in propria persona, caused a great deal of amusement and laughter. They were imitatively well dressed, and looked ludicrous in the extreme. The Devil was the second one who had appeared on the scene during the evening. He was truly a most glorious Devil, having an exceedingly quaint black visage, sable all over, golden bolt upright horns, a fine flowing tail, and a pitch-fork in his black hands. He whirled about in a most amusingly fantastic manner during the evening, and appeared really a Devil of breeding, good nature, and courtesy. We wish we could say as much for some who rudely teased him—nay, went so far as to drag at his worshipful diabolic tail. Such liberties, seriously, are very improper, and ought not to be tolerated. These poor manual jokes indicate a sad absence of urbanity and good taste. A jolly Dominican Friar tried to exorcise the Devil, but the latter flourished his infernal pitch-fork, and the Friar retreated. After the majority of the Company had supped, an uproar was raised by poor Punch, from whose arms, it appeared, his frail spouse had been seduced by an apparition yclept Captain something. The injured husband resolved to push the thing to the arbitrament of the law. Accordingly the Court was opened on the stage of the little Theatre already mentioned, and the Judge, preceded by the Devil, took his seat on the bench while Punch and his Counsel took their stand on one side; and Mrs. Punch, her paramour, and her Counsel, on the other. Unfortunately we do not recollect all the learned arguments used by the gentlemen of the long robe on both sides; but the scene terminated in the Judge, the lawyers and his sooty Majesty of Tartarus putting their heads together, and recommending an amicable adjustment, which was instantly effected, and the contrite Mrs. Punch rushed into her loving spouse's arms.—Dancing was then resumed, and a Waltz was beautifully got through by the Spanish Donna and another young Lady. Quadrilles and Country Dances followed, and one of the latter was led off by Queen ELIZABETH. The valiant Punch figured a way in it too, as well as his spouse, the infernal phantom, &c. &c. Dancing was kept up without further intermission to a very late hour; but before the entire breaking up of the party, a gentleman present stepped upon the stage of the theatre, and with much talent gave the spectators a double of Mr. MATTHEW's at home, which delighted all who witnessed it. In short, the whole entertainment of the evening was admirable in every respect, and gave universal satisfaction. Among the company we observed His Excellency Sir EDWARD PAGET and Lady H. PAGET, Sir SAMUEL WHITTINGHAM, and several other distinguished individuals.—*India Gazette.*

Diamond Harbour.—On the morning of Saturday the 11th instant, a Tygress was shot, about two miles from the House of the Post Master at Diamond Harbour, and near the Calcutta road; the body of the animal measured 4 feet 6 inches in length, and 2 feet 9 inches in height; the tail 2 feet 9 inches long. The only injury known to have been done by this animal, was slightly wounding a man in one of his legs.

M'how.—By advices from M'how of the 26th ultimo, we find that Battering train of 2. 18 prs. and 2 Howitzers have marched with 5 Companies of the two Bat. 14th N. I. to attack a Fort or Ghurry 8 marches off on the Neemuch Road, which is held by some refractory Zemindars, alias “Radicals du pays.” They are to be joined by a division of Holkar's Horse, under Captain Northwick, the Political Agent there, when the attack will instantly commence. The Ghurry is built of stone, and said to be without a ditch—the name Bhurkairce near Satamow; and is armed with one or two small Guns, and 400 Rajpoots, who swear they will hold out, and fight to the last: till the 18 pr. shot and shells induce them to change their minds. Captain Simpson commands the detachment, and a Company of European Artillery is with the train, so that a speedy reduction of the place may be looked for with the extinction of the radical spirit on our Western frontier.

Barrackpore.—We regret to learn that General Dalzel's Bungalow at Barrackpore was a few days since burnt to the ground. Various rumours are in circulation as to the origin of the fire; at present we have not been able to ascertain if any of them are worthy of credit.—*John Bull.*

Late Mission.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA.

The Mission quitted Calcutta on the 21st November, 1831; left the pilot on the 27th, and after a pleasant passage reached the Northern Point of Penang late on the night of the 10th December, but did not finally cast anchor in the Harbour till early the next morning: when Mr. Crawford and suite disembarked under the customary salutes, and proceeded to Suffolk, the delightful residence of the Honorable the Governor about three miles distant. During this part of the voyage they passed near the Islands of the Prepara, Nareondam, and Seyer. On the first of these an attempt was made to land, but a strong breeze coming at the time much appearance of surf, these could not be with safety effected. The second was passed at a considerable distance; but on the Great Seyer Island they were more successful. This is described as an abrupt rocky granitic Island, covered with luxuriant vegetation; amongst which the Palms were predominant and various; and the Plantain in a wild state. A great variety of Marine Shells were collected. On the 8th December, also a calm gave an opportunity for landing on the Malay Peninsula a little North of Junk Ceylon. The shore bold and rocky chiefly of granite; and a thick high Jungle, with many Palms, skirting it as far as the eye could discern.

Penang, and its varied beauties are too well known to need mention. The Mission after receiving two Messengers and a complimentary Letter from the Ligore Rajah proceeded again on their voyage on the 3d January, 1832, but were much delayed by calms, and did not reach the Islands commonly called the Dindings till the 8th. They landed in order to visit the remains of a Small Dutch Fort erected for the protection of the trade of that nation in that Quarter; but long since abandoned, and fallen to decay. There is however a well protected small harbour, but the Island itself is an abrupt granitic Mountain covered with beautifully luxuriant vegetation, but incapable of the smallest degree of cultivation.

On the 13th the Mission reached Malacca where it remained three days. On the 18th passed the Carimons, on the largest of which they landed; but found it barren and void of interest.

The next day the 19th the Mission reached the beautiful little Settlement of Singapore; but were not able to disembark till the next morning, when they were received with the customary honors, and every attention by the Resident Colonel Parquhar.

Much has been lately written, and much information obtained, on the subject of this new, but rising Settlement; yet however much expectation may have been raised by the favorable nature of these Statements, there is far from any impression of exaggeration. After visiting the pretty, yet almost deserted town of Malacca, the contrasted bustle and activity, and numerous and varied description of vessels in the harbour, of this Island cannot but forcibly arrest the attention. The scenery though, excepting in its lofty forests, not grand nor sublime, is extremely rich and beautiful; particularly on turning towards the very extensive group of fine Islands lying to the South. With every requisite, it would be imagined, for the worst of tropical climates, in thick forests, intervening stagnant swamps, and constant, often heavy rain, no part of Asia can perhaps be said to possess so great a degree of salubrity and such an equable, though rather high temperature. Tempests are almost unknown, and oppressive heats almost equally rare. Its vegetable productions also are varied, novel, and highly interesting. And possessing as it does from position, as well as from every other circumstance, superior advantages for a commercial settlement, it cannot fail, should it be secured to the British Nation, of rising to a pitch of prosperity with a rapidity of which we shall have had little parallel.

On the 23d the monsoon appearing to have favourably changed, the Mission again embarked, but did not finally get clear till the 26th. On the 26th they anchored off the Southern Point of the Malay Peninsula and a party landed on a rocky, woody shore, presenting nothing of interest. They were then obliged to stand over towards Borneo which they first saw on the 1st March, and were detained off Tanjong Opas, by strong contrary winds, till the 4th, when they passed close by the high rocky Islands of the Southern Natunas.

On the 11th March the Mission reached Palo Baby on which a party landed, and found two Cochin Chinese families of poor Fishermen, and a small patch of cultivation for their subsistence on the little level ground between the abrupt granitic hills and the Sea. Probably from less frequent rain, the vegetation here does not equal in magnitude, or luxuriance that of the Malay Islands and Straits. They first saw here the white pigeon; a fine bird which is however by no means rare or undescribed.

From the 13th to the 27d March, when the Mission Ship anchored off the bar of the Siam River, its course was through an innumerable group of Islands which are studded thickly along the Eastern side of the

Gulf of Siam. Many of these were visited as opportunity offered; and much novel and interesting information obtained, both geographical and in Natural History, and nothing could exceed the beauty of the scene derived from the varied forms, size, and vegetation of these Islands, many contain inhabitants who collect the Agallia or Eagle wood; a production of these forests highly valued in all parts of Asia for fumigation.

On the 25th having received a Pilot from Pake Nam, a considerable fishing village at the mouth of the Menam, the ship crossed the bar after remaining a short period aground on the long mud flat, between the hard sandy bar and the actual entrance of the river, till the reflux of the tide enabled her again to proceed.

On the 26th having received permission from the Court, the Mission proceeded in the JOHN ADAM towards the Capital; which it reached early next day; and on the 1st Mr. Crawford landed and occupied a long tiled building prepared for his reception, in front of the Residence of the Barksong or Acting Minister for foreign Trade, a similar one for the reception of his suit not being completed till several days after.

On the 8th the necessary arrangements having been discussed, the envoy and suite had their public audience of the King. They were received in a large, but meanly decorated Hall of audience. The scene was at once imposing, singular, and humiliating. The King occupied a recess, faced by a species of gilded balcony, raised about 10 or 12 feet from the ground at the extremity of the Hall, a portion of which was divided across by an high gold curtain, withdrawn at their entrance, at a signal accompanied by a flourish of trumpets and shouts of the multitude without. Excepting a narrow passage left along its centre, for the passage of the envoy and suite, the whole pavement of the Hall was covered by a prostrate multitude, their heads silently bowed to the earth in the direction of the throne, and their hands alone raised clasped in the attitude of devotion above their heads. It was more silent awe and adoration to a present deity than the attached respect to an earthly ruler; and the King, but slightly and meanly habited, seated above the crowd seemed more like an inanimate figure of Boobh, than an intelligent being of the same nature as the degraded mortals beneath. The King was dressed in a plain close garment of gold Kincob, and wore nothing on his head. On his left was placed, in a reclining posture, a small golden ruler, somewhat resembling (and doubtless of similar import as) a sceptre. Below the balcony was a raised ornamental seat, resembling a throne, and on each side were prostrate men waving large hand fans. None of the Court, excepting the Princes of the blood, were admitted behind the curtain, and the part nearest to it was occupied by the nobles according to their rank; each having placed in front of him a golden Cup and Betel Boxes usually presented to them by the King on their nomination to Office. On the right side of this quarter of the Hall were displayed the presents to his Majesty from the Governor General. The entrance to the Hall was concealed by an ornamental China Screen and the Members of the Court whose duty it was to introduce the Mission, before passing this, threw themselves on all fours on the ground and thus slowly moving in pairs on hands and knees proceeded, and ushered in the envoy and suite, and having arrived at the part assigned for the reception of the latter and made the usual prostrations they assumed the same attitude of silent devotion with those around. The envoy and suite being seated the audience commenced by a loud reading of the list of the presents. This being finished after a short silence, the King in a strong and oracular voice proposed a few unimportant questions to the envoy, which were repeated in a whisper by the intervening range of interpreters, till at length communicated in an equally low tone to the envoy; and his answers being received were conveyed in the same way to the throne. After another short silence, a signal, resembling in sound large castanets, accompanied by a flourish of trumpets and shouts, announced the close of the audience and the golden curtain being rapidly drawn, the King retired and the whole Court sat up and commenced smoking their small Segars and departed without ceremony as they wished. The gentlemen were then requested to view the King's riding Elephants, the white Elephants and white Monkeys, as also the royal temple and sacred library near it, in which are deposited, it is asserted, many splendid and valuable manuscripts.

Nothing particularly superior was remarked in the forms, and the stature was rather low, of the white or the common Elephants. The former as well as the Monkeys both in form and eyes bore the distinctive colours and appearance of that variety of the human race termed Albinoes. The white Elephants were highly ornamented, fastened with silver chains, and had their umbrellas arranged on each side of the road, a few spearmen were also present.

The same subject respect to rank, as that already described, is diffused through every rank of society and is carried even into domestic life. The house menial does not move in the presence of his master or superior, but on hands and knees, and when required to place any thing before him, can only do so, by shoving along the floor and following it in that attitude. From this, even women are not exempt.

The most singular feature perhaps in the present state of Siam is its comparative tranquillity with its internal and external weakness; for

excepting a conspiracy, laid to the charge of the Talapoins or Priests, a short time previous to the arrival of the Mission, which aimed at the life of the King but was timely detected, this Monarch may be said to have enjoyed a long and tranquil reign. Surrounded on all sides by either professed enemies, or distant and doubtful tributaries, with a court seditious, ignorant and seeking each his own individual interest, which as Merchants must ever be opposed to that of the Kings, accident alone can have favored so despotic and nerveless a government. But such a combination of circumstances has had a most baneful influence on the character, condition, and manners of the people.

With a country, soil, and climate every way favourable; and with innumerable navigable streams interesting it in almost every direction Siam is a nation without native art, manufacture or commerce. The little of these which it does possess, it owes to the active energies and skill of a distant but enterprising race. The Chinese settlers, who in the Capital of Bangkok alone are said to amount to 10,000 not only monopolize all the trades or manufacture here existing; but have originated about 20 years ago the only article (Sugar) of commerce of consequence which Siam can in any quantity supply to strangers in return for the numerous imports which they require. These industrious people enjoy many privileges and advantages over even the Native Siamese as well as over strangers; the duties paid by them being moderate and they being, on the payment of a small annual tax, exempted from the heavy services to Government amounting to six months in the year, exacted from every adult in the Kingdom, independent of the constant and unlimited calls for the Army. From China is supplied the greater part of manufactured articles for luxury or use required in Siam; and the King himself employs many junks, besides an annual embassy ship allowed to go free in this trade. Indeed the King and his Ministers are the only merchants, claim pre-emption on all articles of import, and take on their own terms all native produce for exportation or consumption; leaving the body of the people with little share in its commerce and little interest in the prosperity of the country.

Bangkok, the Capital of Siam consists for the most part of a long range of floating houses erected on bamboo rafts and ranged along each bank of the river. The Palace, with its numerous small buildings, occupies a small fortified Island. No guns are mounted, but a few of great size are kept for display within the walls. Near the hall of audience is the royal temple, consisting of a single large and lofty apartment richly gilt on the outside and on the inside covered with coarse paintings in the Hindoo style and mostly from the Hindoo Fable, with a slight intermixture of European figures in Military array. The back part of this temple, leaving however a narrow passage round it, is occupied by an high raised platform covered with numerous figures of Boobh, coarse articles of glass ware, gilt paper and other lousy offerings of the devout; the whole however covered with dust, and bearing the marks of utter neglect. Many other fine temples also are in other quarters of Bangkok, some perhaps larger, but none superior in decoration. One is said to contain near a thousand gilt statues, some of copper cast hollow, but mostly of clay or wood. One of immense stature occupies a separate building in a quarter of the palace enclosure.

The religion of the Siamese is that of Boobh, and it is incumbent on every one of that sect to be once a Talapoin or Priest, remaining so however no longer than he desires and only attaining such knowledge of their mysteries as they may themselves wish. The Talapoins are associated in large bodies in regular Monasteries and every morning at sunrise, the River may be seen covered with small boats conveying them from house to house for almost chiefly boiled rice and fruit, with which they return at 8 or 9 o'clock to their dwellings. In their dress they are distinguished by an orange coloured robe and a fan of feathers or Talapat leaf in their hands.

Little respect appears to be paid by the people to their temples, and few external forms of adoration exist. On certain fixed festivals they carry offerings to the temples and in several domestic occurrences have an assemblage of Priests at their homes to feast and perform certain ceremonies.

The Siamese are in a stature short, and in form stout, but not athletic. Their dress consist generally of the coarsest Surat Chintzes, which is annually brought their in Native Vessels from that Port; though now almost discontinued, from the numerous exaction, delays, and every species of oppression and violence to which traders from every quarter are subjected.

The Siamese have been accused of cruelty in their punishments towards Foreigners, perhaps too hastily, as during the stay of the Mission no instance came to their knowledge of capital punishment, or mutilation; notwithstanding the recent discovery of a conspiracy already noticed. Chains, imprisonment, and a liberal use on all occasions of the Bamboo seem to, form nearly their only inflictions. But in a member of the Royal Family treason is punished by fracture of the skull with a sandal wood mallet and throwing the body into the sea.

A most singular and disgusting mode of disposing of the dead exists amongst the lower classes. The flesh is cut away from the body in large pieces and distributed to birds and beasts of prey, and the bones then burnt. Perfect incineration is however used amongst the rich, after keeping the bodies in close coffins in the house of their nearest relative a period of time regulated by the rank of the deceased. With members of the Royal Family the process is still more disgusting and singular, but too tedious and nauseous for detail.

The various obstacles which had thus long detained the Mission a Siam having been surmounted, the envoy and suite embarked on the evening of the 14th July, 1822, reached Paknam on the 18th, but did not finally get over the bar till the 24th, having with great labour warmed away the long mud flat off the mouth of the river, and being aground every tide. On the 25th they finally sailed towards some Islands a short distance off, on the Eastern side of the Bay, in order to take in ballast, wood and water, readily afforded, as well as fine anchorage; of the largest of them called Sir Chang. This Island consist chiefly of a range of hills, the highest part being about 1000 feet elevated above the Sea, consisting of a granitic base with superimposed limestone and quartz rock. In the limestone rock on the N. W. quarter were caves containing many of the swallows, and the edible birds' nests.

On the 14th of August they proceeded on their voyage, passing Polo Pangony—false Polo Baby and the Brothers—and anchored on the 22nd, and went ashore at Palo Condore, sailing again on the Evening of that day. On the 25th the ship entered the great river of Cambodia, and anchored off the small village of Kam Dew.

On the 26th the envoy having received an invitation to visit the Capital (Sy-goön), then the residence of a viceroy, and second only to the king in the kingdom of Cochín China, departed, attended by one of his suite in large boats provided for the purpose, towed by from 30 to 50 rowers dressed in scarlet, and wearing singular painted caps over their turbans of a conical form, surmounted by cocks feather. Sy-goön is situated on a noble river in every part free from obstacles, even to ships of considerable size and navigable also beyond the capital which may be reckoned about 50 miles from its mouth. The Governor is considered a man of abilities and is much esteemed; and under his enlightened Government commerce appears to flourish to a considerable degree. From hence, Hue, the capital of the kingdom, derives its principal supplies of grain; nor can that place contain above half the population here attracted. Amongst the rest there are many Chinese settlers, and some opulent descendants of these people—whilst only a few remain at the Capital, and at another Town, Fy-fo, near Touron Bay.

Sy-goön is extensive City on the Right bank of the river and has a fortress in the European manner for its protection. On the 3rd September the envoy having returned to the ship it proceeded towards Turon Bay where it cast anchor on the 15th.

On the 24th arrangements having been completed for conveying Mr. Crawford and one of his suite, the number permitted to accompany him having been limited by the Court, to Hue, they started in the Evening in a boats provided for the purpose nearly similar to those sent at Sy-goön—Quitting Turon Bay their course lay along the Sea Coast for about 45 miles, when they entered the river about 30 miles up which. Hue is situated. This river is not navigable but by small Junks, not only on account of the bar at its mouth, but from the numerous obstacles and banks during the whole of its course, nevertheless it may be considered a fine river and in the natural beauties of its banks is perhaps excelled by few. lofty ranges of primitive mountains terminate the distant view, whilst the intervening country consists of low ranges and undulating plains of secondary formation, enlivened by numerous patches of cultivation, adorned with trees, where favourable to their growth, and watered by innumerable mountain streams.

The City of Hue is situated on the Left Bank of the river? and the attention and wonder of the traveller is at once commanded by its extensive magnificent fortification. Built of the best masonry, according to European principles and construction, and in a style of excellence hardly exceeded, if equalled, by the finest fort which India proposes either in strength, magnitude, or state of preservation and scarcely yielding in neatness, and internal arrangement. At any rate it is calculated to excite our astonishment in the highest degree, and may be safely said to stand unrivalled amongst works of a military nature undertaken and completed by Asiatics. It was the work of the late king. It was in the form of a parallelogram approaching to the square and is stated to be three miles in length. The ramparts are about 30 feet high with a berm at the foot between it and the wet ditch, which is about 40 feet broad, proportionally deep and entirely surrounds the body of the place. It possesses regular outworks, a covert way, and well finished glacis leaving down to the brink of the river, which surrounds the Fort on three sides, the fourth being completed by a good canal. The Arsenal Magazines and other public buildings are constructed in the same style of excellence.

The Arsenal consists of lofty ranges of buildings of solid masonry, and contains a vast number ordnance of every variety, many pieces are

of great magnitude, mostly of exquisite workmanship and principally cast in Cochín China. Their carriages are equally well constructed, and in good order. The Powder Magazines are well built, and further protected by a wet ditch. The Granaries are also on a magnificent scale, and ranged for convenience along the banks of a canal connected with the river. They are always well supplied with rice chiefly, from Touron and Sy-goön. The Army is numerous, generally well armed with Musquets or Lances and dressed in various uniforms. The marine establishment of armed boats from 20 to 50 rowers and mounting small brass swivels is also extensive and well equipped.

The buildings in the town are lower roomed Bangalows, generally comfortable, clean and with tiled roofs; viewing the above splendid works only we might imagine them to have been the result of the enlightened views and liberality of a fraternal Government. But the truth is sadly the reverse, for the people are oppressed, enslaved, and poor in the greatest degree and the whole wealth and nerve of the Empire has been drained to support this splendid bubble, whilst weakness not strength has been the result, for whoever shall secure the capital which can be considered by no means as impregnable, even excluding European Science and enterprise, obtains at the same instant the whole kingdom.

The Cochín Chinese are small in stature, but extremely well made and athletic in their whole form. Their countenance is open, and unimpaired, and their manners free and marked with a degree of candour and sincerity not usual in Asia, nor are they deficient in courage, though easily alarmed by Europeans, as in all contacts with their neighbours they have never failed to show their marked superiority. Their dress consists of loose trousers, frock, and turban, the latter usually black and principally of crape.

Although few manufactures flourish here, every thing being as at Siam derived from China and a few articles from Touron, it is more from the depressing nature and suspicious jealousy of the Government, than from any want of intelligence or energy in the natives, who under a more favourable rule would doubtless rapidly rise to a degree of prosperity which would be alarming to their more debased neighbours.

On the 19th October, Mr. Crawford and companion returned to Touron Bay by land. The first part of the Journey was by a canal leading into an extensive lake connected with the sea. Thence they had to pass two ranges of Mountains with finely cultivated intervening valleys thickly studded with large villages, before reaching the high pass leading down to Touron. The whole of these mountains were of primitive formation, and covered with luxuriant lofty forests on a most magnificent scale. On the 31st September they weighed anchor, and got quite clear of the Bay next day, with strong winds from the North East.

On the 3d the ship passed Polo Supata, and on the 5th visited the Anamba Islands, where they were detained by calms and contrary winds till the 10th. Passing Palo Timan and Palo Aur they made the Malacca Straits on the 14th, but did not finally reach Singapore till the 16th where they remained till the evening of the 23d, sailed on the 24th and reached Penang on the 2d December taken this place, they again sailed the 6th, and after meeting with much contrary winds and calms got the Pilot on the 27th and safely entered the Hooghly the next day.

In every apartment of Natural History many interesting novelties presented themselves during almost every stage of the Mission's progress; and in the straits of Malacca generally and at Cochín China the field for botanical investigation was unbounded, and truly magnificent.—John Bull.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM, —JOHN SHORE, (brig) and MERCURE (F.) on their way to Town, —ARAB, inward-bound, remains, —ST. ANTONIO, (brig), passed up.

Kodgrec.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) outward-bound, remains, —EARL KELLIE, proceeded down, —FATTAL MORARUCK, outward bound, remains, —ANN and ANELIA, and GOOD HOPE, below Light House, inward bound, remains, —ELIZA, passed up, —ELEANOR, on her way to Town.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, THAMES, MARCIORUS of ELY, WINCHELSEA, and WARREN HASTINGS.

Saugor.—BORDELAIS, (F.) gone to Sea.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. HENDERSON, W. P. PALMER, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, fourth Son of J. PALMER, Esq. of Calcutta, to TEMPERANCE SOPHIA, second Daughter of MATTHEW LAW, Esq.

BIRTH.

On the 13th instant, the Lady of JOHN TEMPLETON, Esq. of a Son